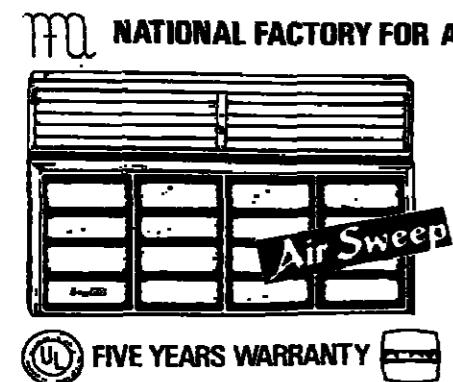


By end of Third Plan


Gibson
They last...

 LOCALLY
MANUFACTURED
RIYADH 4038295 4038278
4038284
JEDDAH 22774 652484
DAMMAM 8324112

Friday edition

arab news

SAUDI ARABIA'S FIRST ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY

YES...

ROLACO

IS THE PIONEER AND LEADING SUPPLIER OF
BULK & BAGS CEMENT
 JEDDAH 6518784
4917239
401029 SJ
222
RIYADH 201380 SJ
601800 SJ
740
DAMMAM 8323868
4493

TWELVE PAGES — TWO RYALS

VOL. VI NO. 308

New AWACS offer rejected by Kingdom

By Susan I. Gray
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 — Saudi Arabia has rejected the latest efforts by the United States to negotiate a joint American-Saudi command system which would have given the United States more control in operating the AWACS radar planes, informed sources have told *Arab News* Thursday.

Richard Murphy, the new American ambassador to Saudi Arabia and career of the last ditch American proposals was due back here Thursday.

Murphy's return ends a flurry of last minute negotiations, which the Reagan administration hoped would stave off an almost certain congressional defeat of the \$8.5 billion arms deal.

Informed sources said Wednesday that negotiations broke down because Saudi Arabia could not accept any modifications to the arms package, which would have put them on a different footing in arms transfer arrangements than other countries, specifically Israel.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger defended the Kingdom's stand in Senate testimony earlier this week saying "there is no basis for applying a totally different standard to the Saudis, than to Israel."

Meanwhile the Associated Press reported that the administration of U.S. President

Labor votes to quit EEC

committed a future Labor administration to pull out of Europe.

"Nine years of membership of the EEC have not brought us the glittering prizes so glowing promised," legislator Eric Heffer, a leading proponent of withdrawal told the 1200 cheering delegates.

"No boom to British industry, no increase in employment and no greater say in world affairs." A resolution put forward by pro-European Laborites seeking a referendum before withdrawal was rejected by five to one.

Votes at Labor conference are counted in millions in accordance with block votes exercised by trade union leaders.

'Government-in-exile' formed

Khomeini names two commanders

BEIRUT, Oct. 1 (AP) — Ayatollah Khomeini named two new military commanders for Iran's Armed Forces Thursday as Tehran radio reported huge crowds turned out for the funeral of four military leaders who died in the crash of a U.S.-made C-130 transport plane that claimed at least 40 lives.

The 81-year-old leader named Col. Ghassem Ali Zahir-Nejad as chief of staff of Iran's Armed Forces, replacing Gen. Velloolah Fallahi and named Col. Ali Sayyed Shirazi to replace Zahir-Nejad as ground forces commander.

Crowds, estimated by one government official at nearly one million, gathered in front of the Military Academy in Tehran for the funeral procession. Tehran radio said many mourners were dressed in black and carried flowers and portraits of Khomeini and chanted "slogans against the U.S. government and the leftist urban guerrillas, the Mujahedeen Khalq.

A parliament official quoted a government statement as saying 41 persons died in the crash of the transport plane Tuesday. The afternoon daily newspaper *Kayhan* published a list of 40 persons out of 100 aboard the aircraft who had died and said the cause of the crash appeared to be the plane running out of fuel.

Tehran radio broadcast no total for the number of killed in the crash but said five victims were buried in Tehran. It said 10 soldiers who had been wounded in the war with Iraq, and who died in the plane that was airlifting them home, were buried in the city of Qom.

In Paris, exiled ex-President Abolhassan Banisadr and Mujahedeen Khalq leader Massoud Rajavi announced the creation of a "transitional government" in which Banisadr

Therapy 'saves' hearts after attack

BOSTON, Oct. 1 (AP) — A medicine that allows doctors to dissolve the blood clots that block coronary arteries during heart attacks can salvage the heart and may dramatically change the way heart attacks are treated, researchers say.

In experimental therapy, doctors are dissolving clots and restoring the flow of blood to the heart before permanent damage occurs. In Thursday's *New England Journal of Medicine*, doctors report they have demonstrated that heart muscle rescued this way will function normally after the blood flow resumes.

Dr. Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago. The treatment, called intracoronary thrombolysis, was first used in West Germany three years ago. Doctors insert a catheter tube into the victim's leg, thread it through an artery to the heart and then release streptokinase, a medicine long

used to dissolve clots.

The Boston doctors performed the procedure on nine patients within an average of three hours after their heart attacks. The blocked arteries of all nine opened within 20 minutes.

The doctors then gave the patients a radioactive material called thallium-201, which is absorbed by living heart muscle. The results showed that heart tissue that had been blocked by the clots was working normally in seven of the nine patients. Without the treatment, their heart tissue would have been in danger of dying because of lack of blood.

In an earlier study in Europe, doctors found the death rate was cut in half when heart attack victims received injections of streptokinase. Even though it is easier to give the medicine with a needle than with a catheter, the Boston doctors said this method can cause excessive bleeding throughout the body.

Markis said more study is needed before doctors routinely give streptokinase to heart attack victims.

Markis said the new approach, which is being studied at several medical centers, could have a dramatic effect on the treatment of heart disease as the development of coronary bypass surgery did more than a decade ago.

Prince Fahd briefs cabinet on contacts

JEDDAH, Oct. 1 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd briefed the Council of Ministers about his meetings with the French President Francois Mitterrand, British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Prince Fahd, who chaired the meeting of the council Wednesday night, said he was satisfied with the results of these meetings which revolved around the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian question. He stressed the importance of finding a just solution that guarantees the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people and their return to their homeland and into an independent state in Palestine.

The Kingdom has a comprehensive concept for this fundamental problem, he said, and will devote all its energies and resources to it. "It is the foremost concern Arab and international interest," he said.

Prince Fahd had drawn up an eight-point plan for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories that it has been occupying since 1967.

He has discussed the plan with Western leaders during his recent visits abroad. President Mitterrand has described the plan as a most important element in recent years and "a new start for bringing together the viewpoints."

Harakan opens MWL print shop

MAKKAH, Oct. 1 (SPA) — Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, the secretary general of the Muslim World League, Wednesday evening opened the league's print shop at Makkah industrial zone. The project on land donated by King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd cost more than SR12 million. Meanwhile, the tenth Islamic seminar organized by the league resumed meetings at night under Sheikh Abdul Aziz ibn Baz, president of the departments of scholarly research, religious ruling call to Islam and religious guidance. It debated the translation of the meanings of the Holy Quran and its role in spreading Islam.

Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4:47	4:49	4:20	4:07	4:32	5:02
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:10	12:11	11:42	11:29	11:53	12:23
Asr (Afternoon)	3:34	3:35	3:06	2:53	3:17	3:47
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:09	6:09	5:40	5:26	5:51	6:20
Isha (Night)	7:39	7:39	7:10	6:56	7:21	7:50

Pilgrims must respect hajj purity--Naif

MAKKAH, Oct. 1 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif Wednesday inspected security arrangements at the pilgrimage sites and called on pilgrims of various nationalities to deter gently anyone trying to engage in unholy activities while performing the rites.

He said the beating of security men by Iranian pilgrims at Medina's Holy Prophet Mosque last week came as a surprise to the authorities because they never expected Muslims coming for the pilgrimage in this holy land to behave in such a manner. He said he deeply regretted the incident and said that it was after Tehran radio, the press and Iranian officials had given a wrong version of the event that the Interior Ministry found no other way but to issue an explanatory communique that stated the whole truth.

But he hoped that there will be no need for any further statements of this type. We feel that Saudi Arabian nationals have a responsible role to play since everyone of them must consider himself responsible for security and dignity for his country and himself. He has to be a security man in the real sense of the word, except that he has to act gently, he said.

Prince Naif said: "We believe that such responsibility ought to be shared also by our brothers the Muslims in general. We mobilize all our potentialities to serve them — such a service is the duty of the King, Government and people of Saudi Arabia. Our brothers, the Muslims, have come to Saudi Arabia to perform Hajj and we have to extend to them our warm hospitality and place everything at their disposal to enable them to perform a pilgrimage smoothly. Therefore, if it is noticed that a few people have come for a purpose other than pilgrimage, the country's nationals and our pilgrim brothers must put an end to this while acting wisely and gently."

The real Muslim, he added, would reject any unholy activity. And if he acts by ignorance, the intervention of his brother Muslims, be they citizens, security men or pilgrims of various nationalities, he would immediately respond positively and abstain from any wrongdoing. "We hope that we shall not be compelled to use or do anything that we wouldn't like to, he said.

"It has to be clearly understood that the security of the pilgrims and of the country is over and above everything, and we shall deal with every case while bearing in mind all the contingencies. But at the same time, we are convinced that Muslims in general do not admit or accept that the security of the holy places and of the visitors of the Kaaba be jeopardized," he added.

Prince Naif noted that this year's pilgrimage plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in Mina. Alternatives will have to be found. He added that pilgrimage cities are planned in Makkah — in which simple structures will be rented at suitable prices. Most of those camping in the streets are neither citizens, nor visitors from abroad, they are the country's expatriates, he said, and when such cities will be built they will be able to lodge in them. Their number last year was estimated at 600,000 persons.

The prince discussed the Interior Ministry's various construction projects and said that administrative reforms is under study at the ministry. Regarding traffic courts, the

age plan was flexible and thought that the traffic plan will be more successful than last year in view of the streets that have been enlarged and the tunnels and bridges that have been built to reduce traffic jams. He regretted that some pilgrims camp on the pavement and in the squares near the Haram and in

Quebec assails Trudeau

Urges parley on constitution

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 1 (R) — Quebec Premier René Lévesque has summoned a special session of the province's legislature to condemn Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's plan to press ahead with reforming Canada's古老 British constitution.

In a surprisingly mild resolution Wednesday, his autonomist Party Québécois (PQ) government urged Trudeau to renounce unilateral action and urged Ottawa and the 10 provincial governments, eight of which oppose the premier's plans, to resume immediate negotiations on the issue.

It was the first formal act by any of the dissenting premiers since the Supreme Court this week ruled Trudeau's plans legal but against the established convention that constitutional changes affecting provincial powers need provincial consent. The resolution will press easily in the assembly here, and interest centers on whether the Quebec Liberal Party, allied to Trudeau at national level, will support it, as some members want.

Trudeau wants to insert a charter of rights and an amending formula into the constitution, the 1867 British North America Act, before having it "patriated" from Britain to Canada. He has said he is ready to consider talks with the provinces, although last Monday's court ruling gave him the legal authority to go ahead with his proposals.

Unless the situation changes as a result of these talks he is expected to call a two-day debate on the plans in the new session of parliament in Ottawa starting Oct. 14 before seeking their approval by the British Parliament in London.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Senate early Thursday confirmed President Ronald Reagan's appointment of six new ambassadors. They are Ronald L. Spiers, Pakistan; John Gunther Dean, Thailand; Harry G. Barnes Jr., India; Virginia Shaefer, the Solomon Islands; Frank V. Ortiz Jr., Peru; and Thomas Aranda Jr., Uruguay. The Senate also confirmed John Augustus John Jr. to be director of the Asian Development Bank.

MADRID, (R) — Some 2,000 prisoners in Barcelona who initiated a hunger strike that spread to more than a third of Spain's prison population ended their fast Wednesday, a Justice Ministry official said. The Barcelona prisoners launched the hunger strike to protest prison conditions. The official said the government was acting on their demands with urgency.

U.S. Senate clears way for aid to Angola rebels

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (R) — The Senate has voted to repeal a five-year-old law banning secret U.S. aid to anti-government rebels in Angola. Congress voted the ban in 1976 after learning that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had secretly provided arms and funds to rebel groups fighting against the ruling Cuban-backed Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Wednesday's move sought by the Reagan administration, the Republican-controlled Senate removed conditions attached to any repeal by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But congressional aides said the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives was unlikely to follow the Senate example.

The aides said if the house approved a house foreign affairs recommendation to retain the 1976 amendment named for former Democratic Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa, the result could be a compromise by both chambers that would lift the ban conditionally.

Violence between leftists and rightists in Guatemala intensified in recent weeks and the number of deaths related to the conflict is rising. In Ottawa, the Canadian Foreign Ministry announced it had flown home "between 5 and 10" dependents of Canadian Embassy staff last weekend because of the threats.

Ministry official Rejane Dodd said the five-member embassy staff would remain in Guatemala to "look after Canadian interests." The Canadian ambassador was recalled home for consultations early in September and there are no immediate plans for his return, the diplomatic sources said.

Mexican Foreign Ministry officials said they are concerned about a number of "suspicious" incidents, although no threats have been directed personally against Mexican diplomats.

French diplomats in Guatemala City also have received "a number of threats, but nothing exceptional and nothing to worry about," one of the sources said. "It's something kind of normal in this type of situation in these countries." Human rights groups say more than 200 persons are being killed monthly in Guatemala. Left-wing guerrillas are trying to topple the right-wing regime of Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas García.

Danes asked to free E. German spy

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 1 (AFP) — Bonn has asked the Danish government to free jailed East German agent Georg Meyer in order to swap spies with the Democratic Republic of Germany, the daily *Berlingske Tidende* reported here Thursday. Meyer was sentenced to six years in 1979 for having obtained secret documents from the Danish Foreign Ministry.

The daily added that the East Berlin government had asked Bonn to free about 10 East German citizens jailed on espionage charges in West Germany, France and Denmark. In return, they would free 35 West German agents and allow 3,000 East Germans to join their families in the West.

Danish Justice Minister Ole Esperen confirmed that he had received a request — which he said he was "examining" — from

Bonn for Meyer's liberation. Meanwhile, in the West German capital, there was still some uncertainty concerning the date at which the exchange of agents would take place between East and West Germany.

Guenther Guillaume, the 54-year-old East German master spy who is at the center of the exchange, was pardoned Monday by West German President Carl Karstens. The daily *Die Welt* said Thursday Karsens had acted too soon, as problems seemed to raise with the cooperation of France and South Africa, who also detain East German spies who should be part of the exchange deal.

The South African government wants to hold on to Soviet spy Alexei Koslov for a few more months because of tensions in Moscow-Pretoria relations after recent South African incursions into Angola, the daily *Die Welt* said.

Diplomats harassed in Guatemala

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 1 (AP) — A number of foreign diplomats in Guatemala have been threatened and harassed and the Canadians have reduced their embassy to a skeleton staff, diplomatic sources said.

They said Wednesday diplomats and their families have been getting threatening letters and phone calls for weeks. Some have received bouquets of yellow flowers, which in Guatemala symbolize death and are only sent for funerals.

Violence between leftists and rightists in Guatemala intensified in recent weeks and the number of deaths related to the conflict is rising. In Ottawa, the Canadian Foreign Ministry announced it had flown home "between 5 and 10" dependents of Canadian Embassy staff last weekend because of the threats.

Ministry official Rejane Dodd said the five-member embassy staff would remain in Guatemala to "look after Canadian interests." The Canadian ambassador was recalled home for consultations early in September and there are no immediate plans for his return, the diplomatic sources said.

Mexican Foreign Ministry officials said they are concerned about a number of "suspicious" incidents, although no threats have been directed personally against Mexican diplomats.

French diplomats in Guatemala City also have received "a number of threats, but nothing exceptional and nothing to worry about," one of the sources said. "It's something kind of normal in this type of situation in these countries." Human rights groups say more than 200 persons are being killed monthly in Guatemala. Left-wing guerrillas are trying to topple the right-wing regime of Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas García.

Airwaves war Cubans listen to VOA

(1853-95)

Cuban newspapers have printed no news about this escalation in what Cuban President Fidel Castro calls an "airwaves war" with the United States. Press complaints would have the disadvantage of making Radio Marti known to more Cubans.

Diplomats here believe that the new station is being set up to retaliate for Castro's speech on Sept. 15 accusing the Reagan administration of being fascist. Observers here believed many Cubans would listen to Radio Marti at first out of curiosity, but might soon get bored by continual criticism of the Castro regime and start listening again to the Voice of America's worldwide news interspersed with music.

Many Cubans even some anti-Castroists, were shocked because the new station was named after Marti. "Martí is our hero," said one Havana resident. "It is scandalous for Washington to appropriate his name for their propaganda." Some observers think the airwaves war will be not so much between Cuba and the United States as between Radio Marti and the Voice of America.

U.S. goats used as guinea pigs

FORT BRAGG, North Carolina, Oct. 1 (AP) — Live goats are being shot and used as surgical patients during Green Beret medical training, U.S. army officials have said. Officials said the program is necessary for training special forces medics to treat soldiers wounded in a battle.

The local chapter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, told of the practice last week by a soldier at Fort Bragg, said it opposes the program and wants more information about the way goats are treated.

"There are number of surgical procedures which are essential to saving soldier's lives in war and must be taught to U.S. Army medical personnel," said a statement read by Capt. William O'Connell, base public information officer. "Competence in these techniques, once taught, must be maintained."

A base officer said Wednesday the goats are given anesthesia, then shot with a "small-caliber weapon" in the lower extremities. Under supervision of a veterinarian and surgeon, the goat's wound is treated in operating room conditions, he said. The animal's care is then the responsibility of the medic, who must check the wound every day for infection and other complications.

After seven days, the animal is again given anesthesia and brought back into surgery. The medic then performs a delayed primary closure of the wound, a common procedure for gunshot wounds. O'Connell said soldiers try not to seriously wound the goats. If the procedure "results in what would be a debilitating permanent condition," the goat is put to death, the statement said.

General Contracting firm has following VACANCIES

1. **Chief Accountant.** Minimum 8 years experience.
2. **Accountants.** Minimum 5 years experience
3. **Buyer / Purchaser.** Familiar with construction materials
4. **Office Clerks / Typists.**

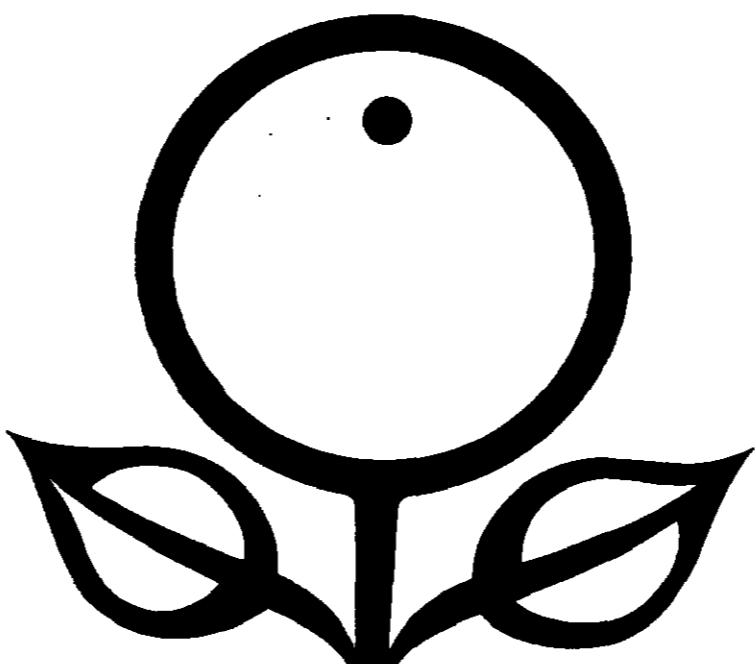
Interested Candidates send Resume to: P.O.Box: 6251, Dammam, Saudi Arabia
Or call 8640270/272/281/283
Attn. Mr. Najib Azar

FOR SALE at the Lowest Prices

American made ceiling insulations from the internationally famous brand Johns Manville. Bitumen barrels also from the same brand. Pipes, tubes and elbows in different sizes.

For details and checking contact:
Muslat Sultan Al Bugmy
Jubail, Tel: (03) 3612756
Telex: 631054 JAMCO SJ.
P.O.Box 473.

Sunkist® fruit juices and drinks

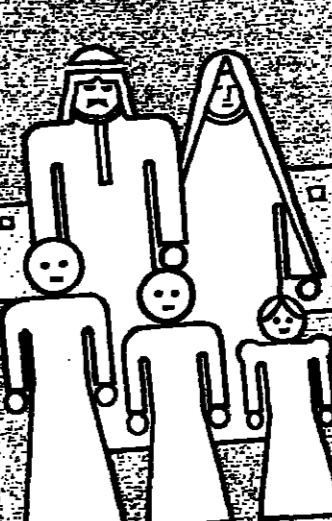


Produced and packed by the Saudi Fruit Juice and Beverages Industry



Delicious New Sunkist
Orange drink and
Sunkist pure fruit juices
freshly packed everyday.
For details please contact
M. Saeed Est.
for Trade and Industry.
Tel. 6432084 - 6437390 Jeddah.

THE HEALTH OF THE FAMILY IN A CHANGING ARABIA



Zohar A. Sabai

FIRST EDITION
RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

AVAILABLE AT TIHAMA BOOKSTORES AND ALL OTHER MAJOR BOOKSHOPS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1981

arabnews Sports

PAGE 5

SEOUL. South Korea Oct. 1 (AP) — South Koreans on Thursday enthusiastically greeted the news that their capital had been chosen to host the 1988 Olympic Games, with many calling it a major victory in Korea's "sports diplomacy."

"It gives us more joy that we have won over the self-confident Japanese," said a radio commentator, reflecting a general feeling of rivalry toward Japan among the Korean people.

Seoul received 52 votes, and the central Japanese City of Nagoya polled 27 votes when the International Olympic Committee selected the 1988 Olympiad site on Wednesday.

President Chun Doo-hwan immediately sent a congratulatory cable to the South Korean delegation at Baden-Baden, West Germany, headed by Seoul Mayor Park Young-su.

Both English-language dailies published in Seoul splashed "Thursday the banner headline: "Seoul to host '88 Olympics." All three Korean-language papers also ran front-page stories.

"Have we ever had a time before that we came to recognize our national strength and national pride more realistically than at this news?" said an editorial in the independently-owned *Hankook Ilbo*.

Many South Koreans stayed awake late Wednesday to watch the IOC session tele-

S. Koreans all joy over Seoul's victory

IOC decision shocks Nagoya

cast live from Baden-Baden. When the news finally broke close to midnight, Korean time, many were surprised by the margin in the voting.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party said the news showed that South Korea's national strength has been highly appreciated by the outside world.

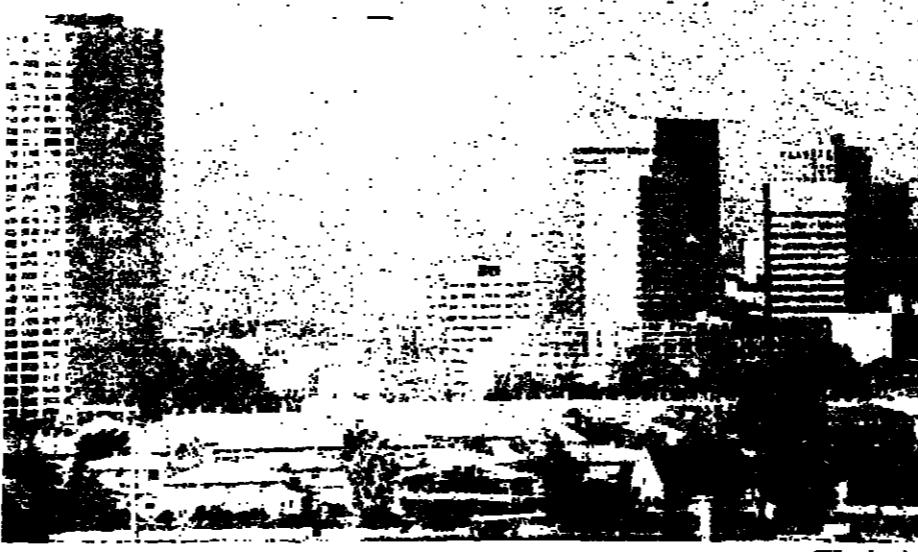
The minority Democratic Korean Party said it's a proof of Korea's highly-esteemed position in the international community.

The Korean Chamber of Commerce and other business associations issued statements welcoming the IOC decision, pledging that they will cooperate with the Seoul in their preparations for the 1988 Olympic Games.

But while the South Koreans rejoiced the IOC decision left many citizens of Nagoya, Japan's candidate, surprised and disappointed.

A member of Nagoya's Olympic Invitation Committee described the IOC decision as a "bolt from the skies." "We still couldn't believe it. Everything had gone in our favor," the member said. "It'd been a cinch that our city would make it."

Yoshiaki Kaneko, a Nagoya city official, said, "Nagoya's defeat may be some reaction to Japan as an economic power or



WINTER GAMES' HOST: Calgary the City that will be hosting the 1988 Winter Olympics.

Japan's failure to continue lobbying until the last minutes."

A 20-member environmentalist group which had protested the citizen's bid for the Games was delighted at the news that the city had not been chosen. Chairman Takeshi Makino said, "It's good to know our city lost, but people in Seoul should know they can get nothing from the Olympics except the devastation of the environment."

Japanese television news programs showed Nagoya department store employees taking down festive decorations and posters put up beforehand to proclaim what had been an expected victory.

Construction company shares opened lower on the Tokyo stock exchange market Thursday. The city had asked for 2.3 trillion yen (\$10 billion) in public works funding, of which Tokyo had pledged 1.5 trillion yen (\$6.5 billion) since it declared its candidacy in 1978. Nagoya, Japan's fourth-largest city, had spent an estimated 600 million yen in its campaign for the 24th Summer Games. Tokyo hosted the 18th Summer Games in 1964 and Sapporo was the Winter host in 1972.

The campaign, headed by Nagoya governor Yoshiaki Nakaya, was backed by the

governments of two neighboring prefectures (states) which would share its sports facilities, interested parliamentarians and local business leaders.

Poll taken a year ago showed that 60 percent of the 2 million residents were in favor of staging the Olympics but 20 percent were opposed, expressing concern that speculation would drive land prices up, taxes would soar and the sea and mountain environment surrounding the city would be polluted.

Nagoya has no international airport and the estimated 50,000 spectators and 10,000 officials and athletes would have had to fly into Osaka, 180 km (108 miles) to the west, or Tokyo 360 km (216 miles) to the east. Nagoya is a one-hour "bullet train" ride from Osaka, and two hours from Tokyo.

Calgary delegation members threw their white cowboy hats into the air and whooped with delight when the Alberta City won the Winter Games.

Calgary Mayor Ralph Klein said the award was a tribute to the careful preparation of sports facilities which would benefit all of western Canada.

The victories for Seoul and Calgary indicated that IOC members have put behind the bitterness of the Moscow Games boycott. It was the first time since 1932 that both Olympics went outside Europe.



ONE-UP: Lokomotiv Leipzig's Hans-Juergen Klimo heads the ball past Swansea City defender J. Mahoney for his team's opener in the Cup Winners' Cup Wednesday. Leipzig won the match 2-1 and advanced on a 3-1 aggregate.

Larry Gura earns Royals playoff berth

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP) — The Kansas City Royals, spurred by Larry Gura's four-hitter, clinched an American League West playoff spot Wednesday with a 5-2 victory over Minnesota, but there was no celebration in the locker room after the game.

The Royals still have as many as six games remaining, including a three-game series with the A's this weekend that will determine the second-half West Division champion and how many home games each team will get in the division playoff. Oakland won the first half.

Gura gave up a two-run homer to Pete MacKenzie in the second inning, but was nearly untouchable after that. The veteran left-hander, 11-7, allowed an infield single to Ron Washington in the third and then retired 16 straight batters before Gary Ward singled in the ninth.

Clint Hurdle hit a two-run homer in the fourth to snap a 2-2 tie and highlight the Royals' 16-hit attack.

Elsewhere in the AL, Robin Yount lashed four hits and scored three times and Cecil Cooper knocked in three runs, leading Milwaukee to a 10-5 victory over the Boston Red Sox, putting the Brewers in a virtual tie.

In other AL games, Mike Norris, in his final tune-up for the playoffs, pitched a

three-hitter as Oakland won its final regular-season home game, 3-0 over the Toronto blue Jays.

Greg Luzinski hit his 20th home run of the season and knocked in four runs to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 10-3 victory over the California Angels.

New York at Cleveland was rained out and will not be rescheduled.

Elsewhere in the NL, Bob Horner's third home run in two days and Dale Murphy's second in four days backed the eight-hit pitching of left-hander Larry McWilliams as the Atlanta Braves defeated the San Francisco Giants 9-2.

Pinch-hitter Lee Mazzilli singled with one out in the ninth inning to knock in the decisive run as the New York Mets beat the Chicago Cubs 2-1.

In a West coast game Charlie Hough tossed a three-hitter and the Texas Rangers scored three runs in the fourth inning on just one hit as they defeated the Seattle Mariners 3-1.

San Diego stopped Los Angeles 3-0 as Steve Fireoid, Dan Boone and Gary Lucas combined on the shutout. The start of the game was delayed more than two hours by rain.

Korchnoi to make opening move in World tie

MERANO, Italy Oct. 1 (R) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union starts defending his title Thursday in an atmosphere soured by Kremlin attacks on his exiled Russian challenger, Viktor Korchnoi.

Korchnoi, 50, picked the white pieces at Wednesday's opening ceremony and has the advantage of making the opening move in Thursday's first game of the series. Both men ignored each other at the ceremony in the Casino hall of this Italian Alpine Spa.

The 30-year-old champion, accompanied by his wife, Irina, sat at the far side of the hall from Korchnoi, who earlier won a two-week postponement of the tournament to make an unsuccessful attempt to get exit visas for his wife and son from the Soviet Union.

In a fresh attack on the challenger Wednesday night, the Soviet news agency Tass said Korchnoi, who defected to the west in 1976, had not made a proper application for

his wife, Bella, and son, Igor, to join him.

Korchnoi sides condemned the Soviet press reports, based on alleged details of private correspondence between Korchnoi and his wife. "This was the dirtiest thing the Soviets could do. They wanted to provoke Viktor, but he is calm," his secretary Petra Leeuwieck said.

Korchnoi's son is serving a 30-month prison sentence for refusing to do military service and friends of the family in Moscow said the chances of a reunion in the west looked extremely remote.

Tass quoted a high-ranking Soviet emigration official as saying that Korchnoi had never made an application for his family to join him. "We never had a reply. Now one day before the start of the World Championships we get 10 pages of one insult after another," said Korchnoi's press aide Edward Szein.

He said the challenger was "emotionally

BRIEFS

It has canceled its scheduled game against a touring South African rugby club, Durban Collegians, following pressure from British Sports Minister Neil Macfarlane. English anti-apartheid activists opposed to sporting links with South Africa had threatened demonstrations if the game went ahead.

BRISBANE (R) — A top Kenyan official

Wednesday cast doubt on his country's participation in the 1982 Brisbane Commonwealth Games. Joshua H. Okutokovice, chairman of the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association, said a decision by the majority of the 14 African nations threatening to boycott next year's Games could be expected next month.

LONDON, (AP) — The English rugby club Torquay athletic said Wednesday night

crushed" by recent news of Igor given to him by his wife in a telephone call from Leningrad Wednesday.

Karpov and Soviet delegates refused comment on the Moscow press campaign but made no secret of their feelings about the challenger. "I can truthfully say there is no love lost between me and Korchnoi," Karpov told a press conference. "But in chess he is a meritorious rival."

Karpov, champion since 1975, has battled with Korchnoi for top chess honors twice before, in the 1974 Moscow finals of the championship qualifying tournament and the 1978 World Championships in the Philippines.

Karpov won both times. But in the stormy atmosphere of the Philippines, amid mutual recriminations, it took him a record 32 games to secure a controversial hairsbreadth victory.

Jakob Mysrom of Sweden took Jose Higueras, of Spain, the No. 5 seed 6-1, 2-6, 6-4.

He said the challenger was "emotionally

in a peaceful area, in the heart of Jeddah with parking facilities for around 2000 cars is

AL ANOUD SUPERMARKET.

You can buy all your household and grocery requirements. Under one roof. And get all types of Arabian, American, European, Chinese and Pakistani food stuff at reasonable prices. Our trained staff will attend to your needs. Courteously.

We extend an invitation to

Jeddah residents and their families to visit our Supermarket on its opening day, 2nd October, 1981, at 3 p.m.

A warm welcome awaits you.

Special Attraction: Customers who buy goods worth SR300 and above during the period 2nd Oct. '81 to 15th Nov. '81 will be given coupons to participate in a lucky draw.

1st Prize: Mazda 929L Sedan, supplied by Haji Husein Ali Reza & Co. Ltd. Sole Distributors for Saudi Arabia.

2nd Prize: National Colour TV

3rd Prize: National Deck Receiver.

Don't forget the date, 2nd Oct. 1981. We will expect you.

Management,

AL ANOUD Supermarket

P.O. Box: 9187,

Telex No. 401909 ANOUD SJ.

Phone: 6601929, 6600732.

Off: Shahrah-e-Palestine,

Opp: Prestige Hotel, Jeddah,

Saudi Arabia.



arabnews Local



THE ARAB NEWS IS A POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHED BY SAUDI RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMPANY

Publishers
HISHAM ALI HAFIZ
MUHAMMAD ALI HAFIZ
Editor in Chief
MUHAMMAD M. AL-SHIBANI
General Manager
SAUD ALI HAFIZ

MAIN OFFICE: ARAB NEWS BUILDING OFF SHARAFIA, P.O. BOX 4556
TEL: 6534238 6534272 CABLE: MARADNEWS SAUDI JEDDAH
TELEX: 401870 ARNEWS SJ JEDDAH

RAYADH OFFICE: AL BATHA STREET, AL RAHJ BUILDING NO. 2, 4th FLOOR,
APT. 210, P.O. BOX 4781 TEL: 3825-20490 TELEX: 201680,
CABLE: ARNEWS SJ JEDDAH 201680

EASTERN REGION OFFICE: ABDULLAH FOUD CENTER ABDUL AZIZ STREET
10TH FLOOR SUITE 1005 AL KHOBAR TEL: 864291 865678

GULF OFFICE: BAHRAIN TOWER BUILDING, AL-KHALIFA STREET - MANAMA,
BAHRAIN P.O. BOX: 20534 TELEX: 8498 ARNEWS BN PHONE: 232328

EGYPT OFFICE: 31 JAZIRAT AL ARAB STREET, MADINAT ALMOHADASEEN,
ADOUK, CAIRO TEL: 818382-850121

LEBANON BEIRUT OFFICE: MIDDLE EAST MARKETING & MEDIA S.A.
CONCORD BLDG, VENDUN STREET, BEIRUT, TEL: 349498

SUDAN OFFICE: KHARTOUM AL TAKAH BUILDING ATBARA STREET,
TEL: 7170771782 P.O. BOX: KHARTOUM 2942

TUNISIA OFFICE: TEL: 256811

LONDON OFFICE: 87 GOUGH SQUARE FLEET STREET, LONDON EC4A 30 J.
TEL: 351-44134356 TELEX: 889272 ARAB NEWS

SWITZERLAND OFFICE: 9 PLACE DU MOLAD, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND,
TEL: 21171171 TELEX: 289005 SARE P.O. BOX 195 1211 GENEVA 3

U.S. OFFICES: HOUSTON: 7100 WEST LOOP SOUTH, SUITE 1000 HOUSTON,
TEXAS 77027 TEL: (713) 961-0249 TELEX: 790209 ARNEWS HOU

WASHINGTON, D.C. 1301 PENN AVE. N.W. SUITE 1030
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 TEL: (202) 638-7183, TELEX: 440568 SAUDI U.S.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: SR700 AIRMAIL POSTAGE INCLUDED

INTERNATIONAL: \$200 AIRMAIL POSTAGE INCLUDED

Produced and Printed at Al-Medina Printing and Publishing Co, Jeddah
SOLE ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES



FOR ADVERTISING, PUBLIC RELATIONS & MARKETING RESEARCH

JEDDAH: Manager of Foreign Affairs Office, Tel: 7-24-4444 (20 lines),
P.O. Box: 5452, Tel: 401205 TIHAMA SJ. [2 lines] Cables: TIHAMA Jeddah
Riyadh: Manager of Foreign Affairs Office, Tel: 20105-20960 TIHAMA SJ. Cables: TIHAMA Riyadh
QASIMI (BUREAU) Dammam: Tel: 664-7444, Tel: 2132204
P.O. Box: 1081, Tel: 21305-20960 TIHAMA SJ. Cables: TIHAMA Dammam
5-27-072, P.O. Box: 1074, Cables: TIHAMA Dammam
TAIF: Al-Faridah District, Al-Faridah, Tel: 7-3600-1111-114413, P.O. Box: 1248
Dammam: Manager of Foreign Affairs Office, Cables: TIHAMA Bks., 7th Floor,
P.O. Box: 2082, Tel: 2133392 (4 lines), P.O. Box: 2666, Cables: TIHAMA Dammam
OUTDOOR ADV. BUREAU: Tel: 2133392, P.O. Box: 2666, Cables: TIHAMA Dammam
TIB: Manager of Foreign Affairs Office, Tel: 2133392, P.O. Box: 8788
ASHRA: Al-Naseem District, Taif Road, Tel: 2245810, 2245811
P.O. Box: 1081, Tel: 21305-20960 TIHAMA SJ. Cables: TIHAMA Ashra
LONDON: International Press Center, 29 Shoe Lane, London EC1A 1LB, Tel: 3536859-
3536862-353125-3532142, Tel: 28522, Times Sq. Cables: TIHAMA London EC1A
3536862-353125-3532142, Tel: 28522, Times Sq. Cables: TIHAMA London EC1A
TANZANIA: Manager of Foreign Affairs Office, Tel: 7-24-4444 (20 lines),
P.O. Box: 1081, Tel: 4220564, P.O. Box: 472, Cables: TIHAMA Tananz
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: Tel: 6533250 (4 lines), P.O. Box: 9993
ANGOLA: 100 Bldg. 1, P.O. Box: 9993
MEDINA: Airport St., Osp. Al-Asr, Al-Gharyeb, Moshar, Sheikh Ahmed Bahl
Muhammad Sajid Bahl, Tel: 8878782-8878783, Bookstore Tel: 8878787, P.O. Box: 2876

IMPETUOUS AGGRESSION

Iran's snowballing internal crisis has undoubtedly precipitated the bombing of oil installations in Kuwait. The loss of high-ranking military commanders in an air crash and the continuous street fighting in Tehran in the past two days should have provided the beleaguered Khomeini regime with impetus to divert Iranians' attention from their dire conditions.

Regrettably the Khomeini regime, which has turned down international and Islamic peace efforts to end the war with Iraq, transgresses international norms and attacks civilian installations in a country that is not party to the border conflict between its neighbors.

Earlier this year Iranian jet fighters had also bombed the Kuwaiti border town of Abdali, but in the face of stiff Arab condemnation Tehran "apologized" and claimed it was a mistake. Kuwait, as a member of the Organization of Islamic Conference, has tried to bring a swift end to the war, now in its 13th bleeding month.

The attack leaves the impression that Iran wants to widen the scope of the war, driven by its illusory success in lifting the Iraqi siege of Abadan and purportedly pushing the Iraqis further back. It is a major miscalculation on the part of Iran because it will be provoking other Gulf states who might muster military power next door.

Nor will this be in the interest of Muslims and Arabs worldwide. It would be sad if more Islamic states were sucked into this war which has already cost the Arabs and the Muslims in general incalculable losses in men, materials, and national resources without an end in sight.

Instead of broadening the war, Iran should be seeking honorable ways to end it. So far it has rejected all the appeals made to hold a ceasefire and start negotiating. Its successive governments, the internal strife and the carnage that rages almost every day, have so far prevented sanity from prevailing in Tehran. Otherwise this war might have been terminated much earlier with Iraq declaring that it was ready and willing to talk about the causes of the conflict.

Saudi Arabian Press Review

Thursday's newspapers commented on the Kingdom's extensive arrangements and facilities in the service of pilgrims for performing the Haj in tranquil and secure atmosphere and the U.S. senators' debate over the AWACS radar planes deal with Saudi Arabia.

Al-Bilad said the Kingdom's leadership has shown deep concern for providing fine facilities in the service of pilgrims and has taken measures and steps that will greatly enhance security and a tranquil atmosphere, free from any matters that do not relate to the Islamic faith and prayer during the holy period of *Haj* (pilgrimage).

The paper urged the pilgrims to devote their full hearts and souls for performing the pilgrimage rites and for spiritual meditation.

Commenting on the generous financial and moral support granted to some Islamic universities at the institutions of Crown Prince Fahd, *Al-Medina* said the contribution reflected the Kingdom leadership's sincere desire and deep concern for promoting the Islamic faith and dealing on priority basis with Islamic affairs, particularly regarding Islamic education and promoting the external message of Islam all over the world.

"The role played by the Kingdom in the field of Islamic education, is in coherence with Saudi Arabia's determination to uphold the causes of the Islamic world," the paper said.

Dealing with the U.S. senators' debate over the AWACS radar planes deal with the Kingdom, *Al-Jazirah* urged the congressmen to study a new report prepared by the international experts on nuclear matters that endorsed Israel as a major nuclear power, since a decade and also spoke about the possibility of Israeli arsenals having a stock of atomic bombs.

"This fact should remain fresh in the minds of the

Argentina is trying to achieve N- independence

By Douglas Grant Mine

ZARATE, Argentina —

By 1984, Argentina expects to produce everything it needs to support its nuclear reactors: heavy water, fuel elements made from Argentine uranium and the Zircaloy tubes that surround the fuel. Independence has always been the goal of Latin America's most advanced and most ambitious nuclear power program, and it is imminent despite a 3-year-old cutoff of cooperation from the United States. Argentina is now a nuclear exporter, building a small reactor in Peru.

The Swiss are building a heavy water plant in southern Argentina, the Canadians are completing a second reactor that will begin operating next year and the West Germans, who built the 340 megawatt Atucha I plant in Zarate, on the Parana river 95 kilometers northwest of Buenos Aires, have begun building the 690 megawatt Atucha II.

The National Atomic Energy Commission, CNEA, has turned out its first fuel elements and Zircaloy tubes, although it will be two years before they are manufactured in commercial quantities. Two nuclear studies institutes produce all the engineers and technicians the country needs. Horacio Raport, director of the Atucha I plant, was asked why there is no anti-nuclear movement in Argentina, as in the United States and Europe. "Give us a few years," he said with a smile, "and we'll have that too."

James Donnelly, president of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., says Argentina has everything necessary to make an atomic bomb, a point which has not been explicitly confirmed by Argentine officials. "Application of nuclear technology is a political decision," CNEA's chief, Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, said last month. "If the country were threatened by a nuclear attack from abroad, well, the decision is obvious."

Argentina refused to sign the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, so U.S. President Jimmy Carter barred the transfer of U.S. technology in 1978. That has not significantly retarded the Argentine program, which calls for six plants providing 20 percent of the nation's electricity by 1997. Buenos Aires has been getting the material it needs from Europe, including five tons of heavy water from the Soviet Union last year.

Castro Madero said prospects for cooperation with Washington have improved since Ronald Reagan took office, but then added: "I do not think the cooperation of the United States is so necessary that Argentina would be willing to change its policy."

Argentina insists on the purely peaceful intentions of its nuclear program, but maintains the non-proliferation pact is discriminatory and would infringe on its sovereignty. According to Castro Madero, the 111 signers that pledged not to develop nuclear arms have been "completely defrauded" by the nuclear powers.

The powers, he contends, have not abided by their commitments to facilitate the transfer of technology and to actively pursue disarmament. He cites America's decision to build the neutron weapons as a "contradiction" of treaty principles. CNEA says it was only "a few kilos" of enriched uranium left from a 1978 purchase from the United States, just before Carter's ban went into effect, and it is believed there is not enough weapons-grade uranium in Argentina to make a bomb. Small quantities of enriched uranium are used in three small experimental reactors, mainly for making medical radioisotopes.

Castro Madero says CNEA is studying how to reprocess spent uranium fuel into plutonium, which could be used to make a bomb. He says plutonium will have to be used as fuel when the uranium runs out.

Atucha I, Latin America's only working nuclear reactor, has been operating since 1974 and last year supplied six percent of the nation's electricity. Unlike the vast majority of the some 250 nuclear power plants in the world, it uses natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as moderator and coolant. Most plants use enriched uranium and light water.

Argentina has 30,000 tons of proven uranium reserves, enough to supply nine 600-megawatt plants for their 30-year lifespans. Geologists say there is probably much more.

Argentina lacks the technology to enrich uranium, a process closely guarded by the nuclear powers. CNEA thought it would be easier to use a heavy water reactor than secure a constant supply of enriched uranium. That was proved correct when Sulzer Brothers of Switzerland agreed to provide the heavy water plant without demanding the full-scope safeguards insisted upon by Washington.

International Atomic Energy Agency representatives come from Vienna every three months to inspect Atucha. Argentina accepts such conditions in exchange for technology, but rules out offering what Castro Madero terms a "blank check" to IAEA to inspect any facility at any time. (AP)



Labor unions' war against Reaganomics

By Peter Pringle

WASHINGTON —

The huge success of the American labor unions' anti-Reagan march recently has drawn the battle lines between the administration and its detractors for the next three years. With almost twice the expected number of marchers — more than 250,000 — answering the call for solidarity against Reagan's economic policies, the demonstration has been called the largest political gathering in Washington for 20 years, and that includes the massive anti-Vietnam marches.

But it is a huge gamble for labor. By protesting against the "social unacceptability" of Reagan's conservative plans, the trade union movement, led by Lane Kirkland, president of the umbrella union organization, AFL-CIO, has bet that Reaganomics won't work.

That is this time next year, at the beginning of the mid-term congressional elections, more people will be out of work, more small businesses will have closed, more people will have frozen to death during the winter and more people, during the summer,

will have been on the streets contributing to the crime wave, or perhaps rioting.

Reagan's economic program has an increasing number of critics, but if it should work, the consequences for the now-committed labor movement could clearly be serious. The task facing Kirkland is to formulate a cohesive program for the extraordinarily broad coalition of groups on the march: trade unionists from waiters to steelworkers, women's organizations, peace groups, young and old, black and white.

The issues that appeared to draw the most vigorous reaction from the marchers included welfare cuts, particularly in social security, education cuts in college support grants for students and school lunches — "Let them eat ketchup" was the slogan for that one — and high interest rates, particularly for first-time home buyers.

"We will not sit by," said Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "while the bare necessities of life are taken from the needy and given to the greedy."

The aim is not to try to persuade the president to change, or even to modify his policies: no observer of Reagan's first nine months in office believes that to be a realistic endeavor. The aim is rather, in the first instance, to show those Democratic politicians who so readily crossed the congressional floor in support of Reaganomics that there is a growing opposition out there and the politicians better heed it if they want to keep their seats in 1984.

The second target, of course, is to drive Ronald Reagan out of the White House in 1984 by putting new life into the old Democratic coalition. There is no lack of spirit and determination. "Hey, hey, we're no good, send him back to Hollywood," chanted the marchers at a president who had pointedly chosen to be out of town for the weekend at his mountain retreat at Camp David.

Some workers wished the rally had not been held at the weekend. "We should have shut down Washington during a weekday," said a steelworker from Pennsylvania. Encouraged by the massive turnout, that is exactly what the AFL-CIO organizers may have in mind for their next move.

Change, a popular slogan in Greek election

By Harold Byatt

ATHENS —

For the first time in its history, Greece may soon have a left-wing government. Under the Greek electoral system, a party obtaining 40 percent of the popular vote can win more than 50 percent of the 300 parliamentary seats.

With less than three weeks till election day (Oct. 18), public opinion tests predict a neck-and-neck race between the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) of Andreas Papandreou and the Nea Demokratia of George Rallis. Estimates give both parties an almost equal chance of securing the desired 40 percent.

In spite of its achievements since coming to power in 1974 — membership of the EEC, improved relations with Turkey, higher living standards — Nea Demokratia has failed to arouse enthusiasm. PASOK, on the other hand, has taken full advantage of a widespread emotional desire for change. *Alagi*, the Greek word for change, will probably prove to be one of the most successful slogans in a Greek election.

With brief interruptions, the political forces now ruling the country have been in power for more than 15 years, before and after the colonels' dictatorship. Efforts by both Nea Demokratia and PASOK to absorb the groups closest to them ideologically have failed. But in any case none of these groups would be in a position to play an important part in the new parliament, even if both major parties were to fail to

Letters to the editor

ARAB NEWS welcomes letters from the readers. The letters, preferably typed and having full address, may be edited for space and clarity. They should be addressed to

THE LETTER'S EDITOR,

ARAB NEWS

P.O. BOX 4556

JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1981

arab news Features

PAGE 7

Pilgrimage: Happiness pure and simple

By Adil Salahi

As the climax of the pilgrimage season approaches people from all corners of the world are arriving daily in their thousands. They undertake this long and arduous trip for the sole purpose of earning Allah's forgiveness and His pleasure.

The pilgrimage journey includes certain rituals and actions which may appear, if taken in isolation, to be devoid of a logical purpose. Taken as a whole, and in the context of the relationship between man and God, this unique exercise easily reveals its noble purpose and its profound effect on the lives of those who undertake to do it.

The purpose is to make clear to man that his best course throughout his life journey, is to submit himself to Allah by following His commandments and implementing His rules, which have been made clear to us through His messenger. During pilgrimage the sense of submission is present in everyone's mind. The benefit is also very clear.

Any pilgrim would tell you that his pilgrimage days are undoubtedly the happiest of his life. When you ask for the reason behind this fact the answers you receive are bound to be "sincerity," "purity of action," "honesty of purpose," "feeling near to Allah," "taking

part in a grand act of worship" and so on.

All these answers point to one fact, that is, when people are conscious of their submission to Allah their happiness is at its climax. Hence, if they sustain this consciousness throughout their lives their happiness is endless. This is a truism which the advocates of Islam endeavour to put across to all people. They try to show that a Muslim who is aware of his relationship with Allah is always happy, no matter what difficulties he or she encounters.

When we examine the actions a pilgrim does we realise that every step is taken in the name of Allah, every action is done for the sake of Allah. No other cause would drive that multitude of people to do so enthusiastically what they do on pilgrimage.

This very fact imparts a different color to all our actions in pilgrimage. They begin to have a new sense; the sense of a love relationship with Allah and of total harmony with the world around us. That love relationship teaches us how to conduct our lives so that everything we do should first be considered as to whether it would please or displease Allah. The harmony with the world is the immediate prize

Islam in perspective**What the Qur'an teaches**

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent. When the earth is systematically levelled down, and your Lord comes, with the angles rank on rank, and Gehenna is, then, brought near, then man will remember, but how will that remembrance profit him? He shall say, "Oh, woe that I had prepared for my life." On that day none shall chaste as He chastises, nor shall any bind with chains as He binds. "Oh soul at peace, return to your Lord, well pleased and well pleased. Enter you among my servants! Enter My Paradise." (The Dawn 89: 21-30)

we receive for our submission to Allah.

All other creatures make this submission. Man alone of all Allah's creation can rebel and violate Allah's laws. When he does that he is out of tune with the rest of creation. But when he is aware of the fact that he should utilize his freedom of choice in order to make a willing and conscious submission to Allah the result is that he lives in harmony with the world at large. No con-

flict; no clash; no conquest of the 'powers of nature'. All join together in a sublime purpose: to build a happy human life. When that is realized man's happiness is infinite.

In pilgrimage we have a sample of that happiness. Because in pilgrimage our sense of submission to Allah is alive within us we feel close to Him. In this closeness to the Divine being lies man's true happiness.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Islamic schools available in some cities**Muslim parents in the U.S. feel a proper education is a vital need**By Catherine Raia
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A close look at the Islamic Community School (ICS) at the Islamic Center here demonstrates the vitality of Islamic education for Muslims living in the United States. The network of Islamic education facilities established throughout this Western, secular nation provides Muslims with the opportunity of learning about their religion and living the Islamic way of life.

The Islamic Community School was founded in the spring of 1980 through the collective efforts of Washington's Islamic organizations and interested parents who saw the need to provide Islamic education to Muslim children. The establishment of the school was a response to Washington's growing Muslim population which exceeds 50,000.

"The Islamic Community School offers a secure environment for Muslim children, in

general, feel more comfortable in the Islamic school's atmosphere because they are accustomed to the same atmosphere at home with their families.

The ICS curriculum is planned by both parents and faculty members, according to Latifa Wilminah, the director of this school. "The school's objective," she said, "is to provide activities that will enhance the child's Islamic development and understanding." The school also offers secular subjects necessary for day-to-day functioning in society and general knowledge.

Major courses and activities include the Qur'an and Hadith, home economics, English language and reading, science, physical education, Arabic, vocational shops, mathematics, social studies, health, and career development.

Memorization Begins Early

A teacher of the Qur'an explained that the children learn the Hadiths through memorization drills. "The children begin to memor-

ize at the age of five and continue to memorize until they know the entire Qur'an," he said.

ICS is a non-profit institution and is supported solely from tuition and contributions.

Wilminah also commented that academic materials to teach Islamic education are difficult to find in the United States. She said:

"Someday, we hope the teachers here can

write their own education instruction books,

but we are not equipped to do this now."

Placement Tests Each Year

The educational approach at ICS is called the "mastery learning" technique. From pre-school through junior high, a series of placement tests is given to each student at the beginning of the school year. The results indicate the level of mastery in content areas of each subject and thus pinpoint the specific units on which the student begins to study.

Wilminah added that this approach stresses individual learning. A student may be assigned individual tutoring, text materials,

audio visuals or group work depending on his needs and interests.

Within the mastery learning structure, students must pass each learning unit with 85 percent efficiency before going on to more advanced levels of learning.

The minimum age required to enter the preschool is 3 1/2 years old. The oldest child of the 85 students presently attending ICS is 15 years old.

Teachers at the school have a university education and are chosen "with particular care for his or her dedication, experience, mastery of the subject and warmth of spirit," said Wilminah. Another teacher at the school remarked that it is enjoyable to teach at ICS because it offers the opportunity for continual pursuit of Islamic knowledge. Being a Muslim in the United States is a challenge, one that is being met by more than 3 million Muslims living in this country. Islamic education provided by schools like the Islamic Community School in Washington has helped Muslims meet this challenge.

New York Islamic School

Even though it meant their children faced a two-hour bus ride twice a day, Aisha Abdul Aziz transferred them from the public school they were attending to Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya in New York, determined that what they learned in school be a continuation of what they were learning at home. They needed an Islamic education she had decided, not the purely academic one offered in New York's public school system. Besides, the children often felt out of place, different.

Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya was not the first Islamic school in New York, but it was the first one to earn accreditation from the state, according to its director Abdul Basir. The school was established almost over night four years ago by a group of about 25 parents in the New York area.

For children aged five to 11, Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya offers not only the basic academic courses — math, reading, writing, science — but classes in Arabic language, Islamic history and Hadith. A small staff runs the school located on Staten Island in a one-story portable building with a fenced-in yard. There is one teacher for each grade, from kindergarten through sixth, three teacher assistants and the director.

Unlike attendance at public schools, Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya isn't free. Tuition is \$1,100 a year per student. Despite the hefty price tag, enrollment has steadily increased from the school's first 46 students in 1977 to the more than 200 enrolled for the 1981-82 school year. The students come from the five burroughs that make up New York and from the neighboring state of New Jersey.

About one-third of Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya's enrollment is made up of non-Muslim students. They are children. Basir says, "who have certain problems with the public schools, not necessarily academic, but social, disciplinary, a negative neighborhood

influence." Though the parents do not adhere to the Islamic religion, they believed that an Islamic environment is preferable to that offered by most public schools.

Discipline Emphasized

That environment is characterized, in part, by an emphasis on discipline. "We have a philosophy on discipline," says Basir. "We don't tolerate undisciplined behavior. The students know it so we don't have any problems."

Aisha Abdul Aziz, who has since moved with her family to New Mexico, where her children attend a small country school, agrees that the public schools are usually short on discipline. But she's discovered there's an academic difference as well. When her children began school in New Mexico, they were at least two grades ahead of other children their age, thanks in large part to the accelerated classes they had attended at Al-Madrasa Al-Islamiya.

The school's curriculum was originally

structured by a special committee and it's been followed ever since, with only minor adjustments, says Basir. Due to the school's relatively small size parents can have a significant input in its over all direction, mainly through an organization popular in public schools — the PTA (Parents Teachers Association). "We can, to some extent, cater to the desires of the parents," claims Basir, "because we don't have 5,000 students and we don't get 2,000 suggestions."

Chicago College Planned

Plans are under way in Chicago, Illinois for an Islamic university which would be one of the few colleges in the United States to offer a bachelors degree in Arabic and Islamic study. Hassam Abdallah, director of the Arab Information Center and the man who is in charge of the project, said the university will be a teacher's college and will offer courses in Arabic and Islam in addition to other courses as well. The school will be non-sectarian and will be open to all interested students.

Houston Islamic Society offers regular coursesBy Jeannette Garrett
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — There is no Islamic school here but that does not mean that the city's Muslim children are not getting an Islamic education. The local Islamic Society is making up for the absence by offering classes in Arabic language and Islamic history.

When a small community of Houston Muslims established an Islamic Center almost 13 years ago, they realized from the beginning that they needed a place where children could learn about their religion, a place where the principles they were being taught at home could be reinforced.

Just as the Muslim population in Houston has grown over the last decade, to an estimated 10,000, the center's classes have grown too. The first students, having mastered the basics, wanted to pursue their knowledge of Arabic, so eventually classes were divided into beginners, intermediate and seniors, the latter made up of high school and college students.

Through the years, the center has expanded its curriculum to include courses in colloquial Arabic, the principles of Islam, and studies in Islamic history and culture. Classes are held Monday through Thursday for adults and on Fridays and Sundays for children. They are taught by Muslim professionals in the Houston area — doctors, engineers, professors, chemists — who volunteer their time.

Around 6:30 on Friday nights, two or three cars begin pulling into the Islamic

Billion dollar trade**Agreement assures stolen art's return; Peru officials clamp down on dealers**

By Kevin Dunn

CUZCO, Peru (R) — The Peruvian government is fighting an urgent campaign to halt a billion-dollar trade in stolen art treasures which is despoiling the country's cultural heritage. Intense diplomatic efforts culminated in the signing of an agreement with the United States to facilitate the return of stolen works of art seized by U.S. authorities.

At the same time, the public prosecutor's office has launched an investigation into the activities of Peruvian dealers and collectors who often act as agents for foreign buyers. The export of all art works has been prohibited since 1929. But the law was failed to stop a boom in the trading of gold and silver objects, Colonial-era paintings and centuries-old pottery.

"In the past 10 years the illegal trade has flourished, especially toward the United States and Europe," a senior official of the National Institute of Culture said.

"Most of our best pieces are already abroad and if it continues, Peru will be left with only a mediocre collection of its own antiques," he said.

The institute says more than 5,000 works of art were stolen last year, with churches in the region of Cuzco, the ancient Inca capital

1,160 km (725 miles) southeast of Lima, being the main target. Most of the region's 305 chapels and churches have been pillaged of their finest treasures and archaeological sites have been cleared by clandestine digging.

The local authorities are installing burglar alarms in 18 of the most important churches. But Mayor Willy Monzon said the budget of less than \$25,000 was not enough even to provide adequate security in the cathedral.

"The only protection our churches have is the good faith of the local people," he said. "Unfortunately, that is no longer sufficient."

Monzon said local people carried out the robberies but acted on the orders of knowledgeable, outside dealers. "They are as well organized as the drug traffickers," he said.

Government officials agree. "The financing and organization comes from abroad and the locals are used for the dirty work," one official said.

Clients are wealthy, cultured and demanding. "They want only the best which is why the finest pieces disappear," he added.

Furious at the appearance of Peruvian treasures in foreign auctioneers' catalogues, the government decided earlier this year to take action to halt the trade.

It achieved an immediate success when the

New York branch of Sotheby's, the art auctioneers, withdrew from sale seven Colonial paintings which the government alleged had been stolen from Peruvian churches and museums. Six were returned to Peru after the government presented documentary evidence to back its claim. It is now seeking to recover 46 more earmarked to go under the hammer.

Cultural officials said the recovery marked an important precedent and had apparently already discouraged some collectors from buying Peruvian works.

The agreement, similar to one signed between the U.S. and Mexico in 1970, will allow the Peruvian government to bypass the courts and obtain quick recovery of treasures if they can prove they have been stolen.

"Legal proceedings are lengthy and costly. While they go on the antiques deteriorate because they are not properly stored," one cultural official said.

The government is also taking action in Peru with official sources saying the public prosecutor will shortly bring charges against a number of prominent people involved in the illicit trade. The sources said the government is determined to show it is prepared to clamp down within Peru while seeking cooperation from other countries.



INCREDIBLE FEAT: French tightrope walker Henri Rochetin walks up a 400 meter cable car called "La Bastille" in Grenoble, French Alps. Rochetin performed his feat during the Festival of the Incredible. Here he is seen passing near two half-shaped cable cars.

1,000 German 'gray panthers' cite intimidation, ignorance

By Gerd Kroncke

WUPPERTAL (INP) — About a dozen elderly folk sit at a long table in the communal room of a local inn, enjoying coffee. The ladies, the oldest 84 and the youngest in their 60s, are repeatedly interrupted by the visiting hecklers. One of the ladies reads out passages from a sheet of paper drawn up the previous day and now being submitted for the approval of all present. The tenor of the letter — addressed to a court — is aggressive and angry. One of those present, Martha Marzhauser — usually a rather quiet person — mumbles almost to herself: "This is the only language they understand."

The inn on the edge of Wuppertal (Federal Republic of Germany) — a smart building with the typical black slate of the Bergische Land region — is no ordinary inn. For the past four years, it has been the clubhouse of the thousand-member "Seniors' Protection Federation" and its "hard core", the so-called "Gray Panthers" of Wuppertal. Their motto is: "Protection from intimidation, liberation from Tutelage, abolition of ignorance".

Martha Marzhauser, who's on the verge of 70, is actually one of the younger "Panthers". But after nursing her old father for ten years, she suddenly felt tired, "used up" and very old when he died and she was relieved of the burden.

Life seemed to her to have no purpose left when, suddenly, her only grandchild died at the age of three years. She still finds it hard to

talk about the morning when she found the little fellow in bed lifeless. After a lifetime of hard work, Marzhauser only wanted to die.

In the Gray Panthers, which she stumbled across by chance, she has found new aims in life and is among the most active members. At least four times a week, they make their way by suspension railway and bus to the clubhouse and on one particular day — Thursday — Marzhauser is indispensable.

This is when she gives a few members of about her own age lessons in painting — oils, aquarelle, drawing and pastel colors. She was quite well on in years before discovering this talent in herself. Lovingly, she painted the mascot of the Gray Panthers on canvas and it hangs in the "seniors" area in the Wuppertal center.

All Gray Panthers do what they can for the cause of the elderly, each according to his or her abilities. One helps others unable to cope with officialdom while another organizes hospital visits to ensure that no-one is left isolated from friends in a hospital ward. Everyone tries their best to delay for as long as possible the day when one member or the other has to be moved into an old people's home. When this can no longer be avoided, members remain in contact.

The Gray Panthers have learned from the younger generation how to "go on the street" to fight for their rights. They simply needle and baffle until matters are put right. In Wuppertal, they once saved a family living from social assistance from being evicted from a privately owned house because they

were not paying enough rent. Marzhauser is always on hand despite the fact that she has "bad" legs.

But Marzhauser couldn't go along when a delegation of Panthers traveled to Hamburg in July to "kick up a rumpus" at a gerontology congress. She later was given a full account of how the Gray Panthers — helped by students — staged a protest against a congress of experts because the academics discussed the elderly without having them represented — and they did so in English. "Human rights for old people too" said the banner the protesters waved at delegates.

Marzhauser says she can picture the scene — she's been present at similar events in the past. She was there with about 50 other members who went to Saarbruecken to demonstrate outside the Assize Court. It was a silent demonstration. They branded a mild judgment against the female head of an old people's home as a "scandalous verdict". The court had heard that an elderly woman inmate at the home had been tied to a chair to keep her quiet. In their protest, the Gray Panthers tied one another to stools and put sticking plaster across their mouths.

When radio or television interviewers appear on the scene, Marzhauser is given the job of answering their questions. On one TV program about senior citizens, she lambasted what she called a "society hostile to the old". She once took part in a radio discussion about fear of dying. But she herself is no longer afraid of death — strangely enough only since she began to think that "life before death" isn't so bad after all.

Recognition of biological rhythms could make medicine more effective

By Joyce Egginton

chronobiology laboratories and has an international reputation as the "father" of chronobiology.

These known rhythms include brain impulses (several per second), heart beats (about one per second), the sleep-wake cycle, the menstrual cycle, pregnancy and body temperature. But Dr. Halberg says there are many more rhythms rarely measured in diagnosis — those of blood cell counts, adrenal gland activity, enzyme levels, hormonal function and urine content — all of which can be vital clues to a patient's health and the best method of treatment.

If you are overweight, your best chance of slimming may be by concentrating your day's calories into one big morning meal. If you are critically ill, the difference between death and survival may depend on the time of day medicine is administered.

Advanced new studies into biological rhythms conducted at the University of Minnesota's Medical School have come up with these and related findings which could revolutionize the practice of medicine.

Researchers believe health could be prolonged and more cures brought about if doctors gauged the timing of treatments to patients' biological rhythms, rather than adhering to their own rigid schedules.

The theory behind chronobiology, as it is known, is one which botanists have understood about plant life for years. Every system of the living organism functions in a rhythmic and cyclical pattern which is to a large extent independent of the other systems, yet interacts with them.

Only a few of these biological rhythms are used in medical diagnosis, and even then inadequately, according to Dr. Franz Halberg, who heads the university's

To emphasize his point, Dr. Halberg strapped a small machine which takes an automatic blood-pressure reading every 10 minutes. After an hour's conversation, with a subject sitting quietly, the machine will show six different readings.

If a subject could remain attached to the machine for 24 hours, Dr. Halberg could chart a curve of an individual range of "normal" a chart which would be much the same for every 24-hour period and against which any future blood-pressure readings should be measured, rather than against an arbitrary standard in a medical textbook.

Dr. Halberg dreams of a time when every patient has all of his biological rhythms charted, with the charts used as tools of preventive medicine. He claims diseases like cancer and hypertension could be diagnosed from changes in the rhythms long before there was danger to life.

The administration of treatment would also take biological rhythms into account. Animal experiments at the University of Minnesota's Medical School have produced overwhelming evidence that the effectiveness of many drugs can vary enormously depending on the time of day they are taken.

The most important finding — publicly reported for the first time at a medical symposium here — is that patients in advanced stages of cancer suffer fewer side effects if chemotherapy drugs are administered to take the best advantage of appropriate biological rhythms, including those of the cancer cells.

Instant antique plant produces look-alikes

By Denis D. Gray

CHIANG MAI, Thailand. (AP) — How do you make a statue carved yesterday look like a priceless antique from the 16th century? Ask Mrs. Banyen Aksornsee, the petite owner and operator of what must be one of the biggest "instant antique" factories in Asia. Under her careful and imaginative tutelage, more than 120 craftsmen have fashioned and aged tens of thousands of superb copies.

Figures out of Thai mythology, Burmese spirits, Chinese lions, intricately wrought ornaments of Buddhist temples, drums twice the height of a man. These and other antique look-alikes crowd every house, courtyard and walkway of the "House of Banyen" — a lovely, spacious compound where the instant are made, displayed and sold.

The compound normally buzzes with activity. Fake antiques are big business in Thailand. Many a foreign tourist as well as Thai has had ego punctured and his savings account depleted by cleverly crafted "instant."

Prices here are reasonable. However, there is a good chance that unscrupulous Thai and possibly foreign dealers have passed off Mrs. Aksornsee's products as real antiques.

Thai government experts say that most so-called antique stores in Thailand now carry mostly copies, often advertised as genuine.

"This makes me very unhappy," says Mrs. Aksornsee. "Here I tell my customers exactly what is old and what is new."

Take a slender wooden statue of a smiling Thai angel, almost one meter (three feet) tall. To the inexpert eye it appears old, but it was carved only five years ago. The key is making a good copy from a genuine model. This statue, Mrs. Aksornsee explains, took about a week to carve and the artisan received the equivalent of \$20. The wood was purposely not dried properly so that it would develop

cracks, a sign of old age.

Then the statue was hung out in a courtyard where the wind, rain, hothouse humidity — not to mention moss and fungi — provided a mellow, time-worn patina. A thin layer of clay was added for extra effect.

The price at Banyen: \$100 although the owner is a game bargainer and will consider lower offers. The price at other outlets: Mrs. Aksornsee does not know and does not even want to guess.

Aging techniques depend upon the material and the styles of the period copied. Some customers, Mrs. Aksornsee says, will specify a desired effect and she experiments, often picking up new techniques this way.

Other approaches to wood aging include scorching, smudging gold-leaf covering, dulling a painted surface or rubbing out the color altogether to expose patches of the wood beneath. Bronzes can be corroded with chemicals. Stone pieces can be buried underground for long periods and then knocked about and chipped here and there for good measure.

Mrs. Aksornsee, 49, started making instant antiques eight years ago, when the real ones were becoming increasingly hard to find and much costlier to acquire. Her working life started as a teen-ager, selling Thai sweets at rural markets. Then she made traditional northern Thai dolls and peddled these and other handicrafts to foreign tourists at this charming hill resort, noted for its craftsmen, and colorful hill tribe culture.

Her first investment in antiques amounted to \$6.50. Fifteen years ago she erected the first building on the Banyen compound and her business flourished, with 50 agents scouring the countryside for relics of the past.

Some fine antique pieces remain but Mrs. Aksornsee says her biggest business is exporting the instant in bulk to the United States. It is clearly a growth industry. She is about to open Banyen II nearby, a compound more than twice the size of her first one.



CURIOSITY: CAUGHT THE CAT: This calico cat stopped dead in its tracks as it rounded a corner and faced an armed member of the New Orleans Police SWAT team. The team was called out on a domestic matter. No one was injured, not even the surprised cat.

Film institute could be helped or destroyed

Bergman returns from exile to shoot \$5 million major Swedish movie

By Chris Mosey

STOCKHOLM — He is 63 but he strides through Fyrstorg, Uppsala, like a man half that age, wearing a flat corduroy cap, shapeless trousers and a zip-up jacket over a thick sweater. He surveys a market place that has been built to his specification. Suddenly he stops in front of one of the stalls — something is wrong. "We must have mittens for the lady picking potatoes," he says. The mittens are brought and a smile flickers across the severe face.

The man in the corduroy cap holds up his hand and in the silence that ensues, softly, he speaks the three words that are the

Swedish equivalent of "Let 'em Roll."

Ingmar Bergman has returned from self-imposed exile to make his last major film: a two-hour, 40-minute extravaganza for the cinema that will also be a five-hour television series, on a budget of more than \$5 million, 10 times that of the average Swedish film.

It is called "Fanny and Alexander". It opens with a pillow fight in a children's bedroom and ends with a walk in the desert. The screenplay took Bergman two years to write and runs to 297 pages, his longest ever. "The film will be like a large tapestry," says Bergman, "with an awful lot of people, colors, houses, forests, mystical places and night skies."

The instructions in his screenplay are more Bergmanesque: "A Swedish town at the beginning of the twentieth century. Dark waters run past the houses, those of both the

rich and the poor."

And so the barricades were put up around Fyrstorg, the traffic was diverted and the people strained to catch a glimpse of the man in the corduroy cap and whispered: "Is that him? Is that Bergman?"

More than 1,000 extras are part of Bergman's "large tapestry," along with 57 actors and actresses and 73 technicians. The production will either save the Swedish film industry or plunge it deeper into a debt that is starting to assume almost terminal proportions, as the country faces its worst economic crisis since the 1930s.

The Film Institute's production fund for 1970-80 showed a deficit of \$6 million. The

figure for 1980-81 is likely to be similar. Bergman says he is just making a film; Film Institute boss Jorn Donner would seem to be hoping for a miracle.

When Bergman's money-raising negotiations with Britain's entertainment tycoon, Lord (Lew) Grade, floundered, Donner stepped in flamboyantly and told Bergman: "You make the film, I'll fix the cash."

Donner says he has around \$2 million to come from German backers and just over that amount from French and Italian sources, but no agreements have been signed.

According to Sven Eric Ericson, film critic for "Dagens Nyheter", Stockholm's leading daily newspaper, Donner has so far raised only \$1 million in hard cash.

"While Bergman is filming, other Swedish film-makers are getting very anxious," says Ericson. "They are afraid that the foreign finance will go up in smoke and that the

Bergman project will eat up all the Film Institute's remaining resources."

The Federation of Swedish Film Directors, in an open letter to the Film Institute published in the Swedish Press, has questioned the wisdom of banking on big productions like the Bergman film or Jan Troell's \$2.5 million adventure yarn about Swedish engineer August Andre's ill-fated attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon in 1897, which has already gone over budget.

The federation demanded that the institute's accounts for both films be made public because "the Film Institute's undertakings can influence the working situation of Sweden's film-makers for a long time to come."

An irritable Donner commented: "The financing of "Fanny and Alexander" is 100 percent settled. I can't give away all my business secrets. What good is that going to do?"

Blind can obtain mobility using two new inventions

100,000-year-old human fossils found in Korea

SEOUL — Fossilized human bones, resembling those of the Neanderthal man, have recently been discovered in Sangju-ri Village near Maepo-myeon, Puktanyang-gu, Chungchong Pukto. The bones are estimated to be 100,000 to 120,000 years old.

The fossil bones, found under large rocks in the vicinity of the village by an Yonsei University investigation team are considered even older than the Neanderthal's.

The jaw and foot bones and teeth are much larger in size and number than those of the Tokchon man found earlier in North Korea, which were then claimed to be similar to the Neanderthal bones.

In addition to the human fossil bones, the Yonsei University investigators found 15 different types of earthenware items, unsharpened stone axes and horse bones.

The items, in fact, were excavated from three different rocky caverns, each covered by large rocks.



FOSSILIZED BONES: Human bones estimated to be from 100,000 to 120,000-year-old were recently discovered in Korea. The discovery confirmed the existence of the Paleolithic Age's culture in the area.

LONDON — Two new devices have been introduced which enable blind persons to have greater mobility. They include a cane with a built-in warning system and a shoulder-mounted television camera.

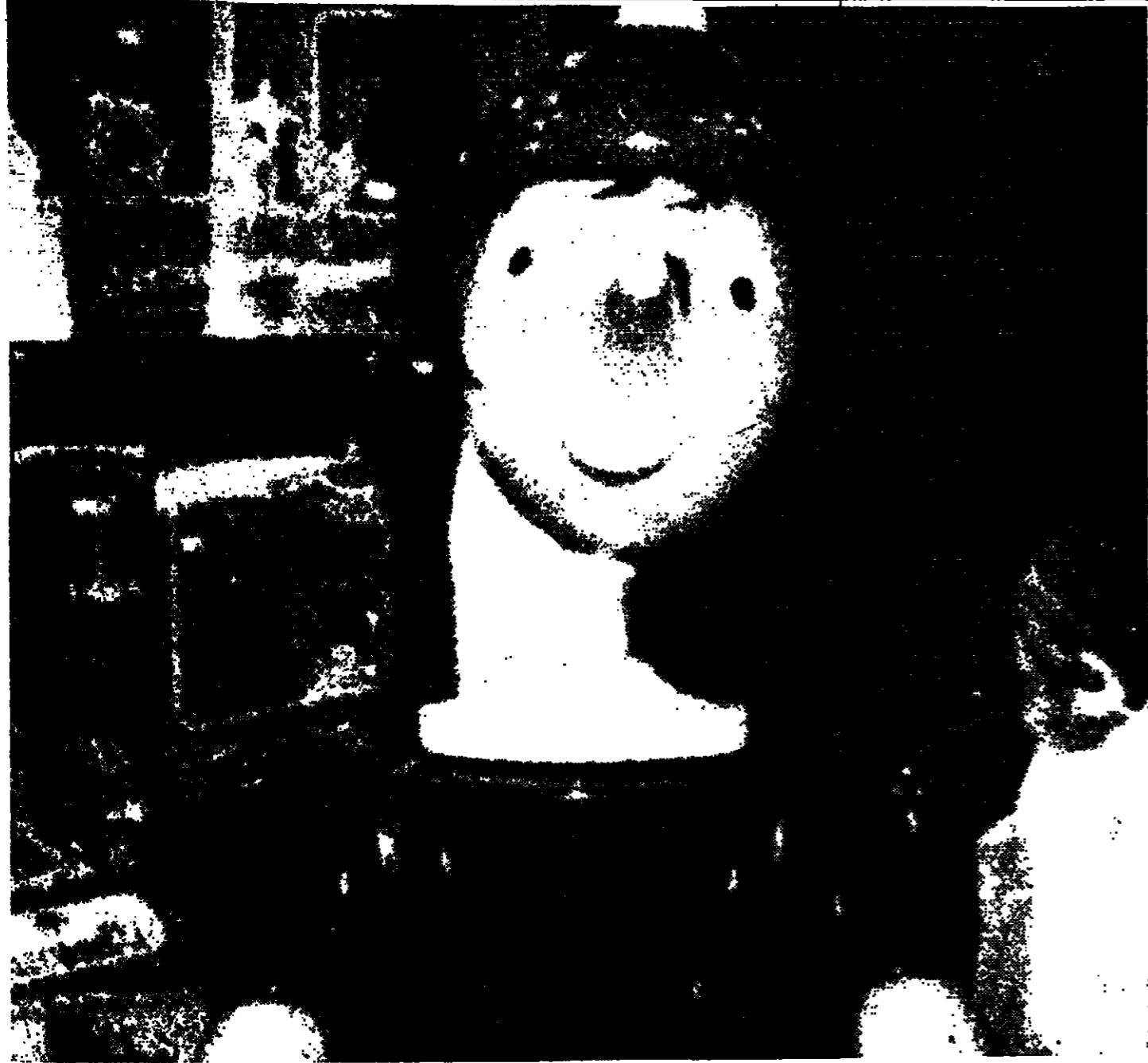
The cane will make life easier for the blind user by warning him of obstacles. The device was developed by researchers at the Polaroid Corp., in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The cane uses ultrasonic signals to warn a blind user what obstacles appear in front of him.

The cane transmits signals, which are beyond hearing range. The signals are reflected back from solid objects to special receiving equipment which is built into the cane. Obstacle warnings are audibly transmitted to the blind person's ear, warning him about where the obstruction is located.

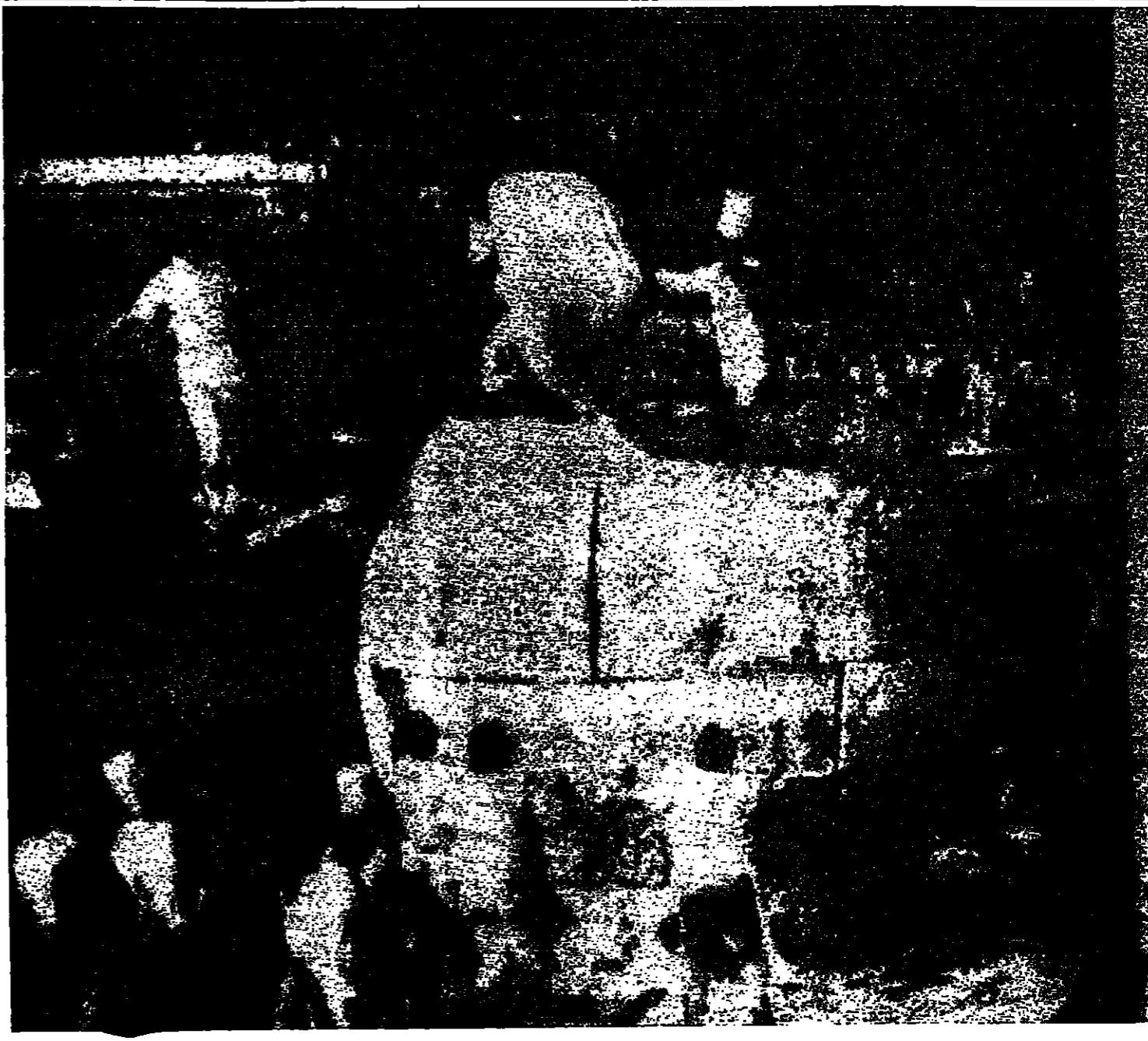
Obstacles can be detected close at hand, on the ground or in the air, or at some distance from the walker and monitored by the cane.

An ultrasonic range finder is incorporated into the cane to tell its user how far away an object is and its size. The design is incorporated from equipment used in Polaroid cameras. In the camera, the range finder determines the distance between the subject and camera and adjusts the focusing lens accordingly.

The shoulder-mounted television camera was developed by two researchers at the Smith-Kettlewell Institute of Visual Sciences in San Francisco, California. The camera produces images which are processed within a half a second by an attached computer.



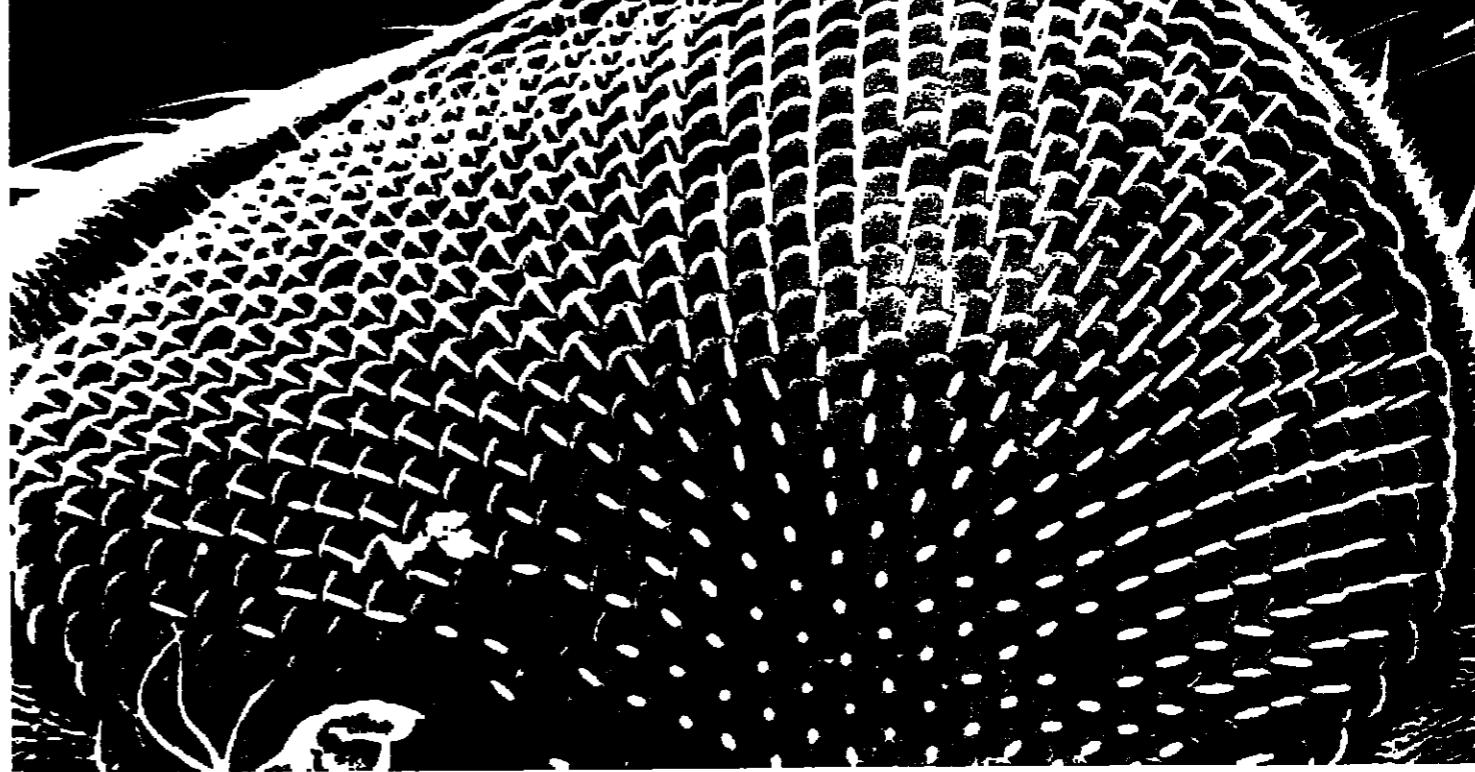
PINOCCHIO CELEBRATION: Pinocchio poses in a toy shop in Florence, Italy. The town recently launched a two-year centennial celebration for Pinocchio.



POPCORN BALL: What is claimed to be the "world's largest popcorn ball," with 4,000 pounds of popcorn, 4,000 pounds of sugar and 2,000 pounds of syrup was put together in Peekskill, N.Y. by chefs and assistants from the Academy of Culinary Arts of Mays Landing, N.J. The event was to raise money for a new health center.



ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS: "The Border," a new film starring actor Jack Nicholson as a border patrol officer, tells of the plight of illegal immigrants in the southwestern U.S.



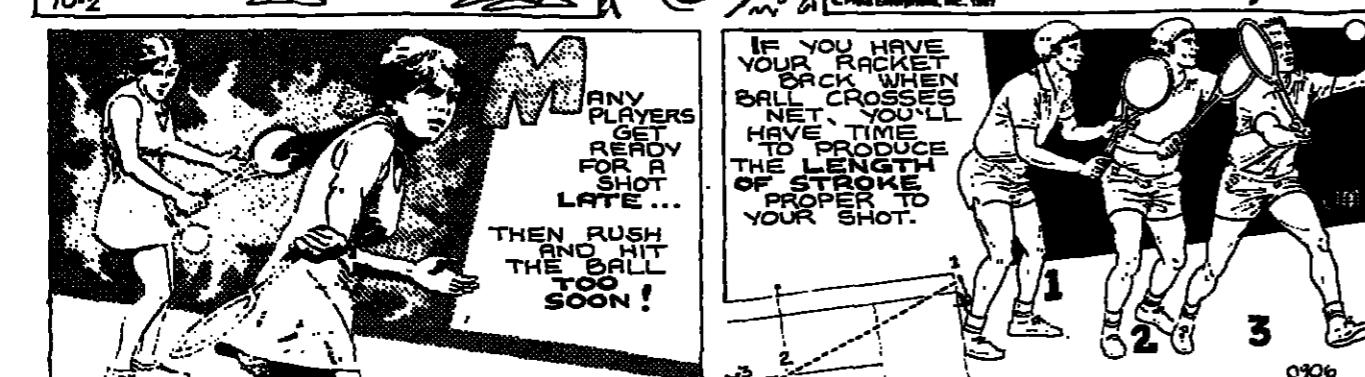
INCREDIBLE MAGNIFICATION: The eye of a fruit fly magnified 11,200 times its normal size under a scanning microscope at the Florida State University. The eye of a fly is unique in that it is made up of a mosaic of hundreds of microscopic eyes.



CHILDREN'S FAVORITE: Humpy Dumpty, the central figure in a classic nursery rhyme is a children's favorite at Blackgang Park on Britain's Isle of Wight.



PROUD MOTHER: Mother tiger takes pride in guarding her two young cubs.



Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1981



What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to April 19) Your fighting spirit is best. Rise above petty complaints. Don't make promises you won't be able to fulfill. Avoid procrastination.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Partners do the unexpected. Joint financial moves require careful planning, so don't take

anything for granted. Avoid carelessness.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) Vary your routine to achieve success on the job. An assignment comes unexpectedly. Close ties have helpful ideas about a work project.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) Dating plans may be changed. Love comes at first sight. Follow through on creative ideas. Avoid carelessness regarding health and diet.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) Spend time with a shut-in. Partners plan domestic surprises. Be consistent with children and always follow through on commitments.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) New ideas are exciting, but don't neglect present tasks. Keep in touch with relatives via phone or letter. Curtail extravagance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Send thank-you notes. You're inclined to speculate now regarding financial affairs. Avoid a tendency to exaggerate in the afternoon.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You're in the mood to extend kindness to others. Thoughtfulness is the watchword now. Originality pays off, but don't brag.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) You may travel unexpectedly or receive news from a distance. Talk with advisers about career matters. Don't jeopardize credit.

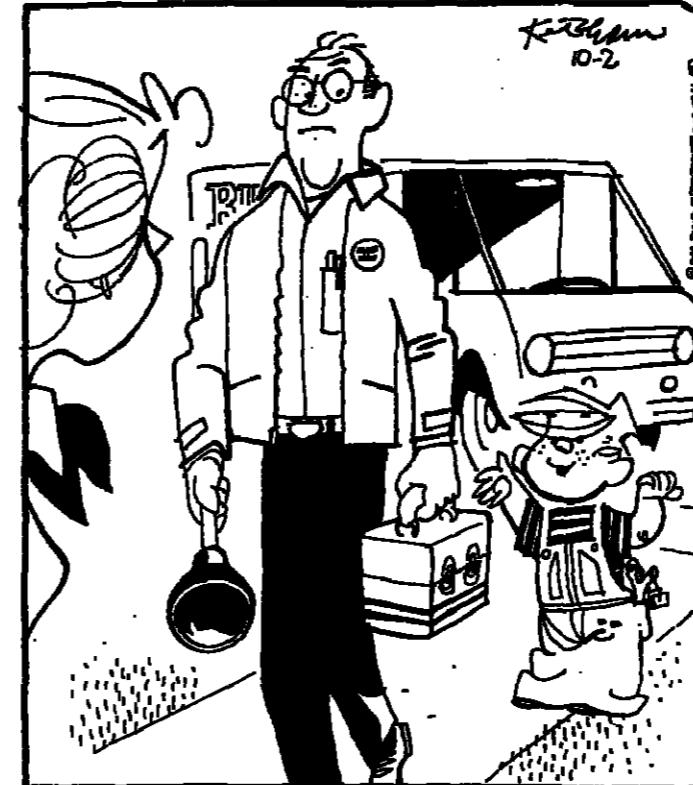
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Unexpected information of a confidential nature arrives. Don't waste time socializing, when you have more important things to do.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Unexpected meetings are possible. A private chat goes well, but protect yourself against business losses. Be thorough. Avoid slips-ups.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Reach for the top now. Don't let another's skepticism get you down. One of your friends has a big line, but there's another you can trust.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) You may travel unexpectedly or receive news from a distance. Talk with advisers about career matters. Don't jeopardize credit.

DENNIS the MENACE



arab news Calendar

SAUDI ARABIA	6:00 Religious Program	5:00 Virginia
FRIDAY	7:00 Daily Arabic Series	7:00 Religious Talk
9:00 Quran	8:00 Arabic Series	8:00 Local News
Friday Talk	8:30 Family Magazine	8:10 Arabic Series
— Cartoons	9:30 English News	9:00 Sharaw - Friday Talk
— Foreign and Family affair	9:45 Tomorrow's Program	10:00 World News
— Religious Programs	9:50 English Program	10:15 Songs and Programs Program
— Live Broadcast of Friday-Noon Prayers	10:00 Religious Program	10:45 Wrestling
— Religious Series	10:15 Arabic Program	11:10 Film (Link with channel 33).
— Arabic Film	10:30 English Film	
— Arabic Film	10:45 English Film	
6:30 Religion and Science	11:00 English Program	
7:10 Foreign Play: Sanford and Son	11:30 English Film	
7:45 English News	12:00 English Program	
8:00 Arabic News	7:00 Daily Arabic Series	
9:30 Arabic News	8:00 Arabic News	
— Program Preview	8:30 Family Magazine	
— Arabic Daily Series	9:30 English News	
— Arabic Series	9:45 Tomorrow's Programs	
— Arabic Historic	10:15 Professionals	
— Weekly Series	10:30 English Program	
Bahrain	11:00 Quran	
Channel 4	3:20 Program Preview	
3:30 Quran	3:30 Religious Program	
— Religious Talk	4:00 Cartoons	
3:30 Quran	4:30 Religious Program	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	5:30 English News	
— Religious Talk	6:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:30 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	12:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	1:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	2:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	3:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	4:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	5:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	6:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	7:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	8:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	9:00 English News	
3:30 Quran	10:00 English News	
— Religious Talk	11:00 English News	

By Alexander Nicholl

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (R) — A controversy over the loan terms offered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is generating plenty of heat at this week's annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank.

On the one hand, the United States is demanding tougher conditions on loans from the IMF, the watchdog agency for the world monetary system, to countries with balance of payments problems. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan recommended lending only to countries pursuing sound economic policies.

This could mean greater sacrifices from recipients of credits from the IMF, which in the past has sometimes imposed cuts in public spending and even currency devaluations as conditions for its loans.

Developing countries, on the other hand, led by African delegates, have criticized the IMF's conditions as being already too harsh. In a letter to the IMF made public here Tuesday, the African governors of the IMF called for greater flexibility in granting loans and for a major expansion of the lending pool.

The other major industrial powers have

not yet stated their position but have in the past resisted any softening in the IMF's loan terms or substantial increases in its lending power.

International bankers attending the meeting say they support demands expressed here, notably by the U.S., for more stringent IMF loan conditions. "We have to have a policeman or schoolteacher's" to deal with countries that face balance of payments problems, said one senior U.S. commercial banker.

Hans-Joachim Schreiber, a member of Dresdner Bank's managing board, said he firmly backs tough IMF conditions. "The private banking community needs support," he said. Richard Higgerson, executive vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank, said he found international bankers generally approved of demanding IMF conditions, and that he was in broad agreement.

But he and other U.S. bankers cautioned that the IMF, in granting loans, should not necessarily expect too rapid a turnaround in a borrower's economy, especially where adverse conditions are caused by factors beyond that country's control. This view is echoed by the African delegates, who in their letter to the IMF pointed out Africa's heavy dependence on agriculture.

"If it does not rain, there is not much that supply-side policies such as devaluations can do to improve agricultural production," they said in a reference to the Reagan administration's economic theories.

Higgerson said he has been generally satisfied with the conditions which the IMF has up to now imposed on borrowing countries. But the volatility of commodity prices and interest rates in recent years had made it very difficult for the developing countries to manage their economies and to enact conditions such as the IMF would set, he said.

One senior U.S. banker said he would favor giving IMF borrowers more time — perhaps up to five years — to carry out economic programs. Another said: "My biggest concern is that they shouldn't attempt to move too quickly. Borrowing countries are not always able to implement conditions as rapidly as the IMF would desire. He added that economic policies which might appear correct in the industrialized world were not necessarily those which should be imposed on the developing countries, and that the IMF should be

realistic and cooperative in agreeing loan terms with borrowers.

However, many European bankers expressed more uncompromising support for tough IMF conditions. The IMF should not lend money unless it is convinced that a government has the ability and political will to enact the IMF's conditions, one German banker said.

Some bankers said they considered that a \$5.7 billion credit now being discussed between the IMF and India was an appropriate example of a loan which should have strict conditions. The loan, the largest ever considered by the IMF, has run into delays because of India's insistence that India should take specific actions to improve its economy before the money is handed over.

But bankers said they would welcome an IMF loan with tough conditions because it would make India a more attractive borrower from commercial banks. India is not the first country to run into difficulty in negotiations with the IMF. Talks between the IMF and Tanzania on a loan worth

around \$200 million broke down in October 1979, largely over an IMF demand for a big devaluation of the Tanzanian currency, although agreement was eventually reached just over a year ago.

Last year, the former leftwing prime minister of Jamaica, Michael Manley, refused to seek IMF aid because he felt it demanded too many politically unpopular economic concessions in return. However, the country's new prime minister, Edward Seaga, last April negotiated a three-year credit of nearly \$650 million from the fund.

Some U.S. bankers said the developing countries must in any case face tougher conditions on loans. Higgerson said he expects pressure on banks' earnings to produce a rise in interest rates on credits from bank syndicates.

In this connection, bankers are cautious about calls from World Bank President A.W. Clausen for more co-financing. This would involve the World Bank and commercial banks joining forces in finance development projects. While expressing support for the concept, they say that deals of this kind have not so far been sufficiently profitable, and that a new formula needs to be found to make them so.

World Bank talks

States urge aid to prop economies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (R) — Developing countries have renewed their call for more aid at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank despite U.S. opposition.

Pakistan's Finance Minister Ghulam Khan told the meeting that despite the economic pull the industrial world would add more than \$200 billion to its combined income this year.

He said only one-tenth of one percent of that amount was needed to fund the World Bank's affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA).

Supported by delegates from Latin America, Asia and Africa, he urged the industrial powers to expand their funding of the organization and not to place all their

Paris move sends gold tumbling

PARIS, Oct. 1 (AFP) — The gold market took a dip here Thursday after a government prohibition on anonymous trading in the precious metal.

Gold coins and the one kilo-ingot each fell about five percent in an electric atmosphere.

The Napoleon fell 49.10 francs (\$8.82), to 899.90 francs (\$161) in just a few minutes. The British sovereign dropped 42 francs (\$7.54), to 850 (\$152). The ingot fell to 90,500 francs (\$17,018), a decline of 4,295 francs (\$771).

The government abolished anonymous trading Wednesday so it could keep track of taxable income and limit widespread fraud. It has been estimated that revenues lost from tax evasion in France are equivalent to the annual budget deficit.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender No.	Tender Price	Closing Date
Agriculture and water Ministry	Drinking water project for the Kharj and Afaj group	18/8	700	25.10.81
"	Drinking water project for the Hourat Beni Tamim region which includes Al-Hussein, Asfar Al-Batin, Al-Fara, Quwaye, Sadr and Utayyan	18/8	1,000	26.10.81
National Guard Presidency-Riyadh	Construction of a building and other facilities for the military parade field in Khashem Al-An.	15/4017	1,000	16.10.81
		40		

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 3RD D. HIJRAH 1401 1ST OCTOBER 1981

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr. Date
6.	Rishi Valmiki	El Hawi	Steel/Tiles/Gen.	28.9.81
7.	Prof. Szafer	Attar	Contra/Gen./Mobiles	30.9.81
8.	Jalegouri	Kenoo	Contra/Rice/Flour/	30.9.81
11.	Wakagaki Maru	Alireza	General	28.9.81
13.	aAlmar	Alates	Gen/Contr/H. Lfts	27.9.81
16.	Tadeusz Ociorszynski	Attar	Extra/Plant/Rebar	27.9.81
19.	La Costa	Alasabah	Containers	1.10.81
20.	malidive Noble	O'Trade	Bulk Cement	29.9.81
21.	Gemini Friendship	Abdullah	Bags/Maize	24.9.81
22.	Kamateri	Algezrah	Bag wheat/Barley	30.9.81
23.	Valeria	Alireza	M.Powder/Steel/	29.9.81
24.	Passat Universal	Star	Cement	30.9.81
25.	Golden Saudia	El hawi	Contra/Gen.	29.9.81
26.	Royal Lily	Alireza	Reefer	12.9.81
27.	Euterpe	Eneni	Contra/Steel/Gen.	30.9.81
28.	Shikishima Reefer	O.C.E.	Fruits	30.9.81
29.	Hilco Sprinter	Star	Reefer	30.9.81
35.	Ever Light	Algosaibi	Containers	1.10.81
39.	George Z'	O.C.E.	Reefer	27.9.81
40.	Montague	O.C.E.	Bananas	30.9.81
41.	Hanne Trigon	Barber	Onions	29.9.81
42.	Maldive Novel	O'Trade	Maize/Timber/Gen.	29.9.81
2. RECENT ARRIVALS :				
6.	Valeria	Alireza	Control/General	30.9.81
7.	Euterpe	Eneni	Contra/Steel/Gen.	1.10.81
8.	Prof. Szafer	Attar	Contra/Mobile/Gen./	
Starstone		Fayez	Ldg. Mats	
Jalagouri		Kenoo	Bagged Barley	
Gemini Friendship		Abdullah	Contra/Rice/Flour/Gen.	30.9.81
Nafisa II		Alasabah	Bagged Wheat/Barley	1.10.81
Ever Light		O.C.E.	Containers	
Kota Sabahat		Kenoo	Contra/Load Mts	30.9.81
Passat Universal		Star	Fruits	
Friga Las Palmas		Star	Fruits/Chicken/	1.10.81
			Eggs/Gen.	
KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM				
SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 3.12.1401/1.10.1981 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS				
1.	Alliance Success	Gulf	Bagged Barley	27.9.81
2.	Ming Challenger	Kenoo	General	28.9.81
3.	Den. Suh	U.E.P.	Steel Bars	1.10.81
4.	Nedlloyd Barcelona	Kenoo	General	30.9.81
5.	Endurance Express	Salts	Sugar	21.9.81
6.	Maldive Courage	U.E.P.	Gen/Barley	27.9.81
7.	Hiltons	Seite	Rice	1.10.81
13.	Xin Yang	Orri	General	28.9.81
19.	Louis	Gosaibi	Barley/Conts.	23.9.81
29.	Tarifa	Barber	gGen/Conts.	1.10.81
35.	Samjhon Pioneer	Alseada	Steel	24.9.81
36.	Pleure LD (DB)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	12.9.81
37.	Pacific Insurer (DB)	Globe	Bulk Cement	27.9.81
38.	Karako (DB)		Bulk Cement	25.9.81

Controversy rages over IMF aid terms

Third World up in arms over stringent conditions

The other major industrial powers have not yet stated their position but have in the past resisted any softening in the IMF's loan terms or substantial increases in its lending power.

International bankers attending the meeting say they support demands expressed here, notably by the U.S., for more stringent IMF loan conditions. "We have to have a policeman or schoolteacher's" to deal with countries that face balance of payments problems, said one senior U.S. commercial banker.

Hans-Joachim Schreiber, a member of Dresdner Bank's managing board, said he firmly backs tough IMF conditions. "The private banking community needs support," he said. Richard Higgerson, executive vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank, said he found international bankers generally approved of demanding IMF conditions, and that he was in broad agreement.

But he and other U.S. bankers cautioned that the IMF, in granting loans, should not

necessarily expect too rapid a turnaround in a borrower's economy, especially where adverse conditions are caused by factors beyond that country's control. This view is echoed by the African delegates, who in their letter to the IMF pointed out Africa's heavy dependence on agriculture.

"If it does not rain, there is not much that supply-side policies such as devaluations can do to improve agricultural production," they said in a reference to the Reagan administration's economic theories.

Higgerson said he has been generally satisfied with the conditions which the IMF has up to now imposed on borrowing countries. But the volatility of commodity prices and interest rates in recent years had made it

very difficult for the developing countries to manage their economies and to enact conditions such as the IMF would set, he said.

One senior U.S. banker said he would favor giving IMF borrowers more time — perhaps up to five years — to carry out economic programs. Another said: "My biggest concern is that they shouldn't attempt to move too quickly. Borrowing countries are not always able to implement conditions as rapidly as the IMF would desire. He added that economic policies which might appear correct in the industrialized world were not necessarily those which should be imposed on the developing countries, and that the IMF should be

realistic and cooperative in agreeing loan terms with borrowers.

However, many European bankers expressed more uncompromising support for tough IMF conditions. The IMF should not lend money unless it is convinced that a government has the ability and political will to enact the IMF's conditions, one German banker said.

Some bankers said they considered that a \$5.7 billion credit now being discussed between the IMF and India was an appropriate example of a loan which should have strict conditions. The loan, the largest ever considered by the IMF, has run into delays because of India's insistence that India should take specific actions to improve its economy before the money is handed over.

But bankers said they would welcome an IMF loan with tough conditions because it would make India a more attractive borrower from commercial banks. India is not the first country to run into difficulty in negotiations with the IMF. Talks between the IMF and Tanzania on a loan worth

around \$200 million broke down in October 1979, largely over an IMF demand for a big devaluation of the Tanzanian currency, although agreement was eventually reached just over a year ago.

Last year, the former leftwing prime minister of Jamaica, Michael Manley, refused to seek IMF aid because he felt it demanded too many politically unpopular economic concessions in return. However, the country's new prime minister, Edward Seaga, last April negotiated a three-year credit of nearly \$650 million from the fund.

Some U.S. bankers said the developing countries must in any case face tougher conditions on loans. Higgerson said he expects pressure on banks' earnings to produce a rise in interest rates on credits from bank syndicates.

In this connection, bankers are cautious about calls from World Bank President A.W. Clausen for more co-financing. This would involve the World Bank and commercial banks joining forces in finance development projects. While expressing support for the concept, they say that deals of this kind have not so far been sufficiently profitable, and that a new formula needs to be found to make them so.

British banks raise interest rates to 16%

LONDON, Oct. 1 (R) — British banks lifted their interest rates to 16 from 14 percent Thursday, the second sharp rise in two weeks encouraged by the authorities to tighten monetary policy and help the pound sterling.

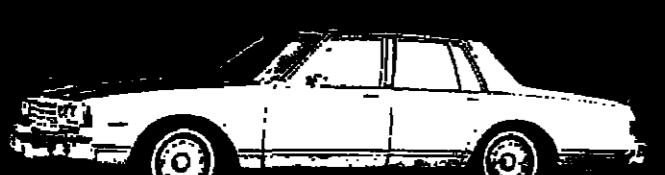
The decision, led by Barclays Bank, raised the base rates from which all other lending rates in the economy are scaled upwards was a response to upward pressure on rates in the London money markets and high interest rates in other countries.

It ends any remaining doubt that the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher continues to make the defeat of inflation its major priority, even if this means a further dealing industry's recovery from recession and adds to the nervousness of the London stock market.

A rise in bank base rates to 14 from 12 percent on Sept. 16 was one of the factors that undermined confidence in London share markets and led to a collapse that stopped only on Tuesday when all stock markets rebounded after heavy falls. Share prices were marked down sharply after the latest increase in interest rates, but later recovered some ground and the *Financial Times* index was down only 3.2 points at 472.2 at midday, after closing 5.8 Wednesday.

The rise in interest rates benefited the pound sterling, which had been firmer over the last few days in anticipation of such a move to attract more money into Britain. It jumped to

ABU DIYAB RENT A CAR



JEDDAH - TEL. 6652533

RIYADH - TEL. 4762575 - 4762316 - 4768092

الجرو

صحيفة سعودية يومية تصدر باللغة الإنجليزية

ARIEB SERVICES

MAINTENANCE SPECIALIST

FOR COMPLETE VILLA
AND OFFICE MAINTENANCE
DIAL 454-5912

PLUMBING
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

"WE CLEAN AND FIX'EM BEST"

ARIEB MARKETING for
Industrial/Construction Materials
Tel. 454-1983, 454-5912

الجمعة ٤ ذي الحجه ١٤٠١

International

Concern over Afghanistan, Poland

Commonwealth leaders attack arms race

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 1 (AP) — Leaders of British Commonwealth nations gave their assessments of the global situation Thursday and most expressed concern at a renewed arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi of India and Margaret Thatcher of Britain were the first speakers at the first session of the 12-nation Commonwealth heads of government meeting, known as CHOGM.

"The Cold War has re-emerged in all its severity," said Mrs. Gandhi. She painted a gloomier picture than Mrs. Thatcher, who ended her wide-ranging talk by insisting the future held hope and that many seemingly intractable problems could be solved.

Mrs. Gandhi said efforts in the last few years to promote detente and reduce tensions among the big powers have faded in the face of confrontation, containment and rearmament...

Muldoon raps rugby tour critics

MELBOURNE, Oct. 1 (AFP) — New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon Thursday staged a well-publicized counterattack at the Commonwealth summit against critics of his government's handling of the Springboks tour last month.

Departing from normal practice whereby the proceedings of the heads of government are reported only in general terms without attribution by name, Muldoon handed the full text of his speech to the press even before the official spokesman was able to start his briefing on the afternoon session.

The New Zealand Prime Minister who faces an election in November has been in a combative mood since his arrival in Melbourne and has clearly been using the Commonwealth meeting as an electioneering platform.

Muldoon forcefully objected to the transfer of the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting from Auckland to the Bahamas last month following the uproar caused by the South African rugby tour of New Zealand. He said that this "arbitrary transfer" was an unprecedented decision which smacked of coercion and had "shaken our confidence in the Commonwealth way of doing things."

Muldoon said that the whole issue of sporting ties with South Africa and the 1977 Gleneagles Agreement on apartheid in sport would be discussed when the heads of government go to Canberra for informal talks during their "weekend retreat."

The heads of government spent their day in a "talkfest" on the international situation with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew also distributing the full text of his speech to reporters.

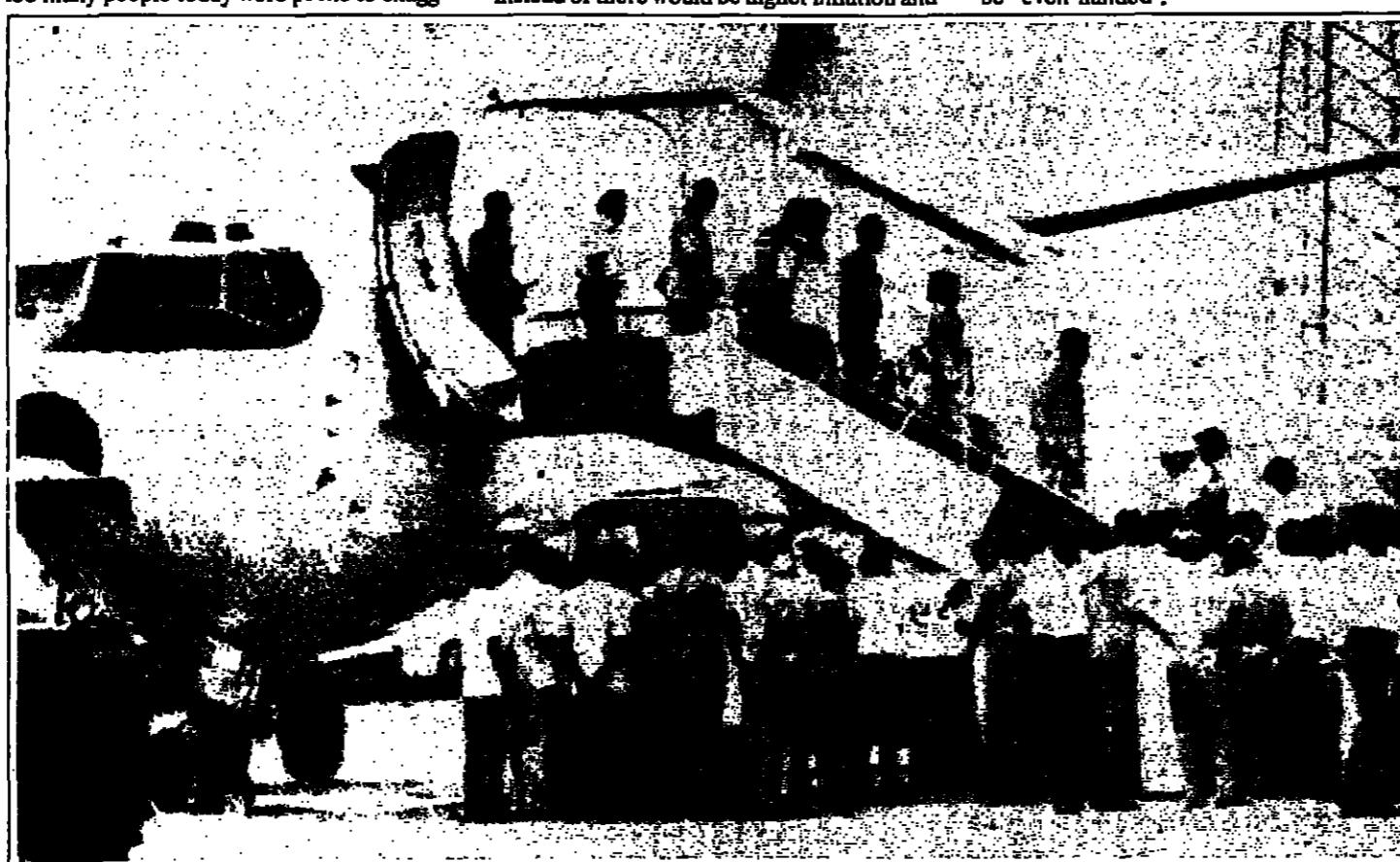
50,000 protest poison oil deaths

MADRID, Oct. 1 (R) — A weeping mother pushing her emaciated son in a wheelchair led 50,000 persons through the streets of Madrid Wednesday to protest government handling of a poison cooking oil scandal that has caused at least 140 deaths.

Shouts of "The Government is a Mudere" punctuated the March sponsored by left-wing opposition parties, trade unions and the association of victims from the poisoned oil. The boy in the wheelchair at the head of the column had been partially paralyzed by the oil. Demonstrators said his affliction was an example of the long-term damage the toxic oil had caused.

Rape seed oil treated for industrial use and sold fraudulently as olive oil has poisoned nearly 16,500 Spaniards, according to official figures. The government has granted \$20 million in aid to the victims and has arrested dozens of importers and distributors. The Socialist Party recently failed to obtain parliamentary condemnation of five ministers for their handling of the scandal.

BRC
BUILD ON OUR STRENGTH
WIRE MESH
TRELLIS SOUDE
BAUSTAHLMATTEN
شبک تسلیح
MAJLIA FILO METALLICO
BRC ALFAIDL (SAUDIA) LTD.
Telephone: Jeddah: 6446091 - Riyadh: 476501.
Telex: 401888 BRC SJ.



BACK HOME: Passengers Wednesday leave the Indian Airlines Boeing 737 jet on its return to New Delhi after being hijacked to Lahore. In a daring action, Pakistani commandos captured the Sikh hijackers and freed the hostages unharmed Wednesday.

Hijack aftermath

India-Pakistan relations warm up

NEW DELHI, Oct. 1 (Agencies) — The hijacking of an Indian airliner to Pakistan and a raid by Pakistani commandos Wednesday to free the hostages have introduced an element of warmth in the normally cool relations between the two countries.

India and Pakistan, which have fought three wars since both became independent in 1947, have many differences and have frequently accused each other of an arms buildup on the subcontinent. But the hijacking by five knife-wielding Sikhs supporting demands for an independent Sikh homeland in northern India and the successful commando raid in the Pakistan city of Lahore have helped warm relations.

Passengers who returned to New Delhi after the 20-hour ordeal said they had been treated well by the Pakistani authorities, allowed a sight-seeing tour of Lahore and given a lunch in a luxury hotel. Normally it is difficult for Indians and Pakistanis to visit each other's country. The demand for a separate Sikh state — Khalistan — is not new. It has been revived recently but only a small minority of Sikhs support it at present.

Meanwhile, Sikhs and other Indians united Thursday to denounce the hijacking by the Sikhs and to praise the Pakistani commando operation that ended the tense drama.

The father of one of the hijackers called publicly for strong action against his son. In Chandigarh, capital of Punjab state, where 95 percent of India's 13 million Sikhs live, Darshan Singh issued a written statement denouncing his son, Manmohan Singh Sac-

hdeva, and the "Khalistan" (Sikh nation) movement.

Passengers who returned to New Delhi after the 20-hour ordeal said they had been treated well by the Pakistani authorities, allowed a sight-seeing tour of Lahore and given a lunch in a luxury hotel. Normally it is difficult for Indians and Pakistanis to visit each other's country. The demand for a separate Sikh state — Khalistan — is not new. It has been revived recently but only a small minority of Sikhs support it at present.

Meanwhile, Sikhs and other Indians united Thursday to denounce the hijacking by the Sikhs and to praise the Pakistani commando operation that ended the tense drama.

The father of one of the hijackers called publicly for strong action against his son. In Chandigarh, capital of Punjab state, where 95 percent of India's 13 million Sikhs live, Darshan Singh issued a written statement denouncing his son, Manmohan Singh Sac-

hdeva, and the "Khalistan" (Sikh nation) movement.

The rescue operation at Lahore took 45 seconds, according to the official Pakistani account. The hijackers' spokesman, Gajendra Singh, was in the terminal building with negotiators while three of his comrades were overpowered in the plane's passenger section, one in the cockpit and one in a toilet.

Only the sky pirate in the cockpit put up resistance and received a black eye, informed sources said in Islamabad, but none took the outcome as a defeat. "They were very happy" said one source, who was present at the Lahore Airport. "They thought they had achieved something. When they were locked in a room at the terminal under guard, they continued to shout Khalistan slogans."

Meanwhile, Pakistan has not yet officially responded to the Indian request for the hijackers' extradition. If tried here, they face possible death sentences for sky piracy.

The Sejm, the Polish parliament, approved a worker-management law last week giving the union a veto over the appointment of managers of state enterprises, but certain defense industries and public utilities were excluded. However, the program submitted to the congress went far beyond that. A Polish journalist close to the 13-month-old labor federation predicted the congress would approve the program with "very, very few amendments and very, very few changes."

The Solidarity program took note of the incessant anti-Soviet criticism from the Soviet Union and the rest of the Soviet bloc, saying: "We want to effect the task of great transformations in a way which will not infringe on our alliance with the USSR. A sense of responsibility for the nation compels us to respect the power setup which emerged in Europe after World War II and the position of our country in this setup."

It also said an awareness of the possibility of "bloodshed, or the annihilation of our spiritual and material heritage, compels us to fulfill our ideals gradually so that each successive task earns society's support."

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The Sejm, the Polish parliament, approved a worker-management law last week giving the union a veto over the appointment of managers of state enterprises, but certain defense industries and public utilities were excluded. However, the program submitted to the congress went far beyond that. A Polish journalist close to the 13-month-old labor federation predicted the congress would approve the program with "very, very few amendments and very, very few changes."

The Solidarity program took note of the incessant anti-Soviet criticism from the Soviet Union and the rest of the Soviet bloc, saying: "We want to effect the task of great transformations in a way which will not infringe on our alliance with the USSR. A sense of responsibility for the nation compels us to respect the power setup which emerged in Europe after World War II and the position of our country in this setup."

It also said an awareness of the possibility of "bloodshed, or the annihilation of our spiritual and material heritage, compels us to fulfill our ideals gradually so that each successive task earns society's support."

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way they reached a compromise on a new law on workers' rights.

The machine minders have been critical of Walesa during the early days of the congress for being "dictatorial" and spoke angrily during debates that led to a resolution reprimanding Walesa and other union chiefs for the way